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Chiang Ushers In New Order

Nanking, Dec. 31.
Flanked by the Presidents of the five Yuans on his right and members of the Presidium on his left, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, using an ivory brush, signed the order of the promulgation of China's six-day old Republican constitution this afternoon.

The short ceremony which lasted less than 20 minutes, took place under the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the Reception Hall of the National Government Headquarters.

The Generalissimo, smiling happily, afterwards toasted the success of the constitution in native yellow wine. He raised his glass at two tables.

There were two signings—the order promulgating the constitution and the order of rules governing enforcement of the constitution.

The President of China, in military uniform, entered last at 4.15 p.m. to the strains of welcome music. He bowed first to the 400 odd members of the Presidium, to the Presidents of the five Yuans.

Symbolic

The orders were then signed by the hands of the Yuans, as well as by the President of the Republic. Each had a new ivory brush, appropriately inscribed, a red and blue pencil, a ruler and a note pad, which no one used.

All except Dr. T. V. Soong, who wore a double-breasted blue suit, wore Chinese dress.

There was a newness about the whole occasion, symbolic of the inauguration of a new state of affairs. With new desks and new chairs were new furnishings.

The Generalissimo appeared in a very happy mood. He posed before a battery of cameras. Later, he summoned members of the Presidium and the heads of the five Yuans about him for a group photograph.—Reuter.

"Empress" Troops Grouse

Singapore, Dec. 31.
British troops disembarking from the troopship Empress of Scotland walked off the ship cheerfully today but told correspondents that there had been no improvement on the voyage despite their protests before the ship sailed from Liverpool. At Liverpool 300 men walked in protest against conditions and their action was the subject of questions in Parliament.

A reporter showed a group of men a menu which Mr. Belenger, Secretary of State for War, said was served to men abroad the Empress of Scotland. The men laughed and said: "There is a world of difference between the printed word and the food."

There was general agreement that the food was "terrible" and one corporal said the journey out from Liverpool was a lot worse than my first trip out east in wartime.—Associated Press.

Indonesian Rejection

Batavia, via Singapore, Dec. 31.
The Indonesian National Party, at a meeting at Mang during Christmas, confirmed its previous decision to reject the Indonesian-Dutch basic agreement. It was learned today.

Ministers A.K. Gani and Soeanto, Lertepres-Jo, both members of the Party, were present at the meeting and further explained the text of the agreement.

STATEMENT ON INDO-CHINA

France Determined To Restore Order

LORD FRASER'S MESSAGE

The Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet, has received the following message from Admiral Lord Fraser, in sending his good wishes to the New Year, has asked specially to be remembered to his friends of all nationalities in Hong Kong.

Across Pacific On A Raft

Washington, Dec. 31.
Thor Heyerdahl, noted Norwegian explorer, has completed arrangements with the United States War Department for an expedition in which he will float with five other Norwegians in a 25-foot raft 4,000 miles or half way across the Pacific Ocean.

Object of the expedition is to prove Heyerdahl's theory that the original settlement of the Pacific islands resulted from a migration of prehistoric American people rather than from a trek across Asia.

The raft on which the explorers will ride ocean currents for an estimated four months will be a replica of the type preserved in ancient Inca legends.

It is expected that the raft will cover an average of about 30 miles daily.—Reuter.

Removing The Fangs

Hamburg, Dec. 31.
A law banning the manufacture, import and export, transport and storage of war materials in Germany to prevent the rearmament of the country was issued by the Allied Control Council today.

The law was signed by members of the Council at a meeting in Dec. 20.

The law provides that stocks of war material still existing in Germany must be destroyed, unless they are proved to be used for peaceful purposes, as soon as possible in accordance with the instructions given.—Reuter.

Hollywood Goes On Treasure Hunt

Hollywood, Dec. 30.
Equipped with electronic devices, a Hollywood corporation expects to begin its search soon for the legendary "Loot of Lima," a reputed \$60,000,000 pirate treasure hoard believed buried off the Costa Rica coast.

After weeks of negotiation with the Costa Rican Government, Carl and Johnnie Walker, leaders of the expedition, arranged for permits to explore Cocos Island, 35 miles out in the Pacific, for the treasure, reported hidden there in 1821.

Carl got reports of three separate deposits of gold coins, gold church vessels, gold dress swords and gold bricks, while on location with a 20th Century-Fox movie company in Costa Rica last January.

He has resigned his job with the costume department of the studio to devote full time to organization of the expedition, which will be equipped to remain four months on the uninhabited island.

Johnnie, a contracting engineer, will accompany his brother and a party of 12 to the island by boat. The Costa Rican Government has required that 10 of its soldiers accompany the expedition.

Flame Throwers
Carl said the corporation had made a contract with Costa Rica, providing that the Government shall receive 40 per cent of whatever is found. Several expeditions, including one headed in 1927 by Sir Malcolm

Heavy Shelling Of Hanoi

Paris, Dec. 30.
Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, today started investigations into the situation in battle-torn Hanoi, the capital of the semi-autonomous "Republic" of Viet Nam, the centre of which was shelled last night by Viet Nam troops.

France's intention to "restore order" was reaffirmed today by M. Marius Moutet, the French Colonial Minister, and General Jacques Philippe Leclerc, the former commander-in-chief in Indo-China, both of whom are touring the disturbed areas.

M. Moutet conferred with the King of Cambodia—which is not part of the Viet Nam—and afterwards told the French Government "employees" the French role is to restore order in all the countries where the French flag flies.

"We shall not inflict an oppressive rule on the people of the French union, but we wish, above all, to be counsellors, technicians and guides."

French troops broke through to Phulang Thuong, 30 kilometres northeast of Hanoi, last night, to relieve the garrison of 2,000 who had been holding out for more than a week.

An official despatch described the damage caused in the centre of Hanoi by Viet Nam artillery last night as "material"—Reuter.

Governor Of Paris For Trial

Paris, Dec. 31.
French military and justice officials today confirmed that they are preparing their case against Gen Otto von Stulpnagel, former Nazi military governor of Paris, following preliminary questioning yesterday.

The 68-year-old general, who commanded the occupied zone of France and at the same time governed Paris from October, 1940, to January, 1942, presented a striking contrast to his former dashing appearance as he appeared before the officials dressed in a pair of green camouflaged trousers, civilian topcoat and hat.

The officials said his trial would probably be delayed for some time while further documents relating to his case were being collected.—United Press.

Violence Shelling

Paris, Dec. 31.
Viet Nam heavy batteries surrounding the European quarter of Hanoi ruined "violent" fire on the Government quarters throughout the night, the French General Staff reported today in dispatches from Saigon.

The sustained Viet Nam attack caused much damage to the government villas near the Governor-General's palace, but there were no casualties, the dispatches said. French military replied with a barrage on a Viet Nam post holding the road to Hadong southwest of Hanoi.

Viet Nam artillery fire was apparently centred upon the Governor-General's palace itself, and upon the Hanoi railroad station. It followed by a few hours a radio speech by French High Commissioner d'Argenlieu threatening severe punishment of native leaders "responsible" for the current violence.

French aviation joined with the Hanoi garrison's artillery in the attack on the Hadong Road positions held by the Viet Nam. Spitfires dived on the colonial nationalists, machine-gunning and bombing their defences, the communique reported.

Large fires were noted later in the morning in the village of Camthien as a result of these attacks. The French Staff said mopping up operations were being pushed in this sector, apparently a drive toward Hadong where the Viet Nam regime of Ho Chi Minh is believed to have established headquarters.

Hue, the Annam coastal capital midway between Haiphong and Saigon, was cut off and under heavy attack by Viet Nam troops, the French communique said.

Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, whose dismissal the Viet Nam radio has demanded as a preliminary to peace, visited advanced French posts, escorted by General Morlier, commander of the Hanoi garrison.

Later, the commissioner visited the Lincas Hospital, scene of heavy fighting in the first days of the Viet Nam revolt, and bestowed several decorations among the wounded.

"We can now appreciate," said the Admiral in his radio (Continued on Page 8)

SAAR SHOOT TO KILL ORDER

Saarbrücken, Dec. 30.
French Customs Guards and Military Police in the Saar have been ordered to kill all Germans attempting to leave or enter the Saar without French Military Government permission.

Allied nationals will be required to carry military orders or military entry permits to enter the Saar.

Officers who informed correspondents of the order refused to let their names be used.—United Press.

No Longer Old Santa

Tokyo, Dec. 31.
Jiro Minami caused a stir at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East when he appeared before the Court today without his famous flowing white beard.

The former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Army displayed a smooth-shaven chin and together with losing his white beard he lost the nickname of "Old Santa".

In response to a written question, Minami told the United Press: "I want to start a new life with the New Year. It is an old Japanese custom to clean out the New Year."

The 71-year-old defendant explained, "I have had a change of mind and decided to clean out old Santa."

Minami's attorney, Toshio Okamoto, said the aged militarist began cultivating a beard when he commanded the Kwangtung Army in Manchuria in 1927.

Minami was a member of the Emperor's Privy Council during the war. He was Minister of War in 1931 when Japan invaded Manchuria.

Without his white beard, Minami revealed a hard, round face tinged with red. He is bald.

This morning, Lt John van Nooten of Australia told the

Soviet's Surprise Stand On Germany

London, Dec. 30.
Reports that the Soviet Union may support the federal system for Germany when the Council of Foreign Ministers meets to discuss the German peace treaty in Moscow next March, have caused some surprise.

The official Soviet statement on the German problem presented by M. Molotov, in New York, placed "control of German administration and the problem of the German Government" as Point Number Two on the draft agenda.

It had consequently been assumed that the Soviet Government would support the creation of a central German Government when the issue came before the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Well informed quarters in London believe that the matter is one of degree, and tend to discount suggestions that the Soviet Union will oppose any sort of German central administration.

The most probable form for the issue to take when it comes before the Foreign Ministers, is it is thought, the discussion of two questions:

1. What powers should be reserved to the central Government and what should be left to the provincial administrations?
2. How soon should some form of central administration be created?

One of the factors making for a high degree of decentralisation which might amount to a federal system is the political differences between the various occupation zones.

If the Socialist Unity Party of the Soviet zone, in which the Communist and Social Democratic Parties are merged, were likely to dominate the central Government, the Soviet Union would support a high degree of centralisation. But on the assumption that the merged party might fail to exercise a decisive influence within the central Government,

Hong Kong Residents Honoured

The names of ten Hong Kong residents appeared in a New Year's Honours List issued last night.

Those honoured are as follows:

Commander of the British Empire
Jehangir Hormusjee Ruttoojee.

Order of the British Empire
Frederick Frank Walter Shatkin and Chan Kwan-po.

Order of the British Empire (Military Division)
Cdr. Richard John Vernal.

Medal of the British Empire
Harold Barrett and Alice Mary Davies.

Medal of the British Empire (Military Division)
RSM Frederick Charles Jones.

British Empire Medal
Coxswain Fong Hing and LAC R. Rhead, RAF.

King's Police Medal
Leslie Arding Thomas.

CHARLIE FOY DEAD

London, Dec. 30.
Cornelius Foy, known as "Charlie" Foy, the former jockey to three kings—King Edward VII of England, the Kaiser of Germany and the King of Spain—died in Penrith (Cumberland) Poor Law Institution hospital, today, aged 65.—Reuter.

Court that Japanese performed medical experiments on Allied prisoners of war. He said sick patients as well as healthy prisoners were used.

Under cross-examination by Captain Alfred Brooks, one of the American defence attorneys, Lt van Nooten said, "I cannot attribute any deaths solely to these treatments."

He also said that Japanese ships marked with the Red Cross carried bombs and were unloaded by prisoners.

The Tribunal adjourned at noon for the New Year holiday.—United Press.

Search Resumed

Jerusalem, Dec. 31.
The British Army and Palestine police today resumed their search for members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi "black squad" which was believed to be responsible for Sunday's floggings of four British soldiers.

The operation which started yesterday was centred in the coastal villages of Nathanya, Petah, Tikva and Rishon le Zion. Fifty suspects had been detained when the search was discontinued overnight.

The authorities were concentrating their efforts in districts inhabited by Yemite Sephardi Jews who were believed to provide the bulk of "black squad" membership.

Most of Palestine was quiet on the surface as the authorities had taken no particular measures excepting in the suburban coastal area.

Worse Than Killing
British troops appeared to be patient, moderate and good-natured despite the provocation of the floggings which, one superior officer said, was "considered by many of my men as worse than killing."

There was some apprehension concerning the Irgun's threat to kill and not to whip in reprisal for future whipping sentences being carried out.

Aharon Cohen, 17-year-old Irgunist who has been sentenced to receive 12 lashes—with the commanding general's confirmation—will probably be flogged within 24 hours.—United Press.

Mayor's Protest
Jerusalem, Dec. 31.
British troops last night held 35 to 50 Jews for "further questioning" when the Army made a (Continued on Page 8)

THE WEATHER
A high pressure shell remains over eastern and southern China, and another covers south Japan and the Pacific southward. Pressure is relatively low in a trough extending from Manchuria to Formosa over SW China and over the southern region.

Today's Forecast:—Moderate easterly winds onshore, fresh E and NE offshore; cloudy generally with mist or drizzle overnight but considerable clearance during the day.

RED DENIAL
Nanking, Dec. 31.
The Chinese Communist Party spokesman here today categorically refuted the Central News report that Yen-an (Communist capital) was setting up its own Government.

He said that the story has "absolutely no foundation"—Reuter.

SERGEANTS' STORIES OF FLOGGING

Jerusalem, Dec. 30.
British troops tonight threw a "cordon of considerable forces" round a large area of the Jewish township of Nathanya and began a house to house search for the terrorists responsible for the flogging last night of the Arnheim hero, Major "Paddy" Brett of the Sixth Airborne Division.

Fifteen Jews were held for further questioning during the combout.

Staff Sergeant Gordon Benham, one of the British non-commissioned officers flogged said the terrorists told him "tell your officers this time we are whipping anyone we catch. Next time we shall kill them."

Benham said he was lashed by "something like a thin, black cable" across his back.

"As the ten armed Jews finished the whipping they were becoming hysterical and some of them giggled," he said.

Staff Sergeant Gillam, who was given 18 lashes at Rishon le Zion, near Tel Aviv, said he was stripped to his underclothes before three Jews "got to work on him."

"We have nothing against you, sergeant—it is all against your Government and what they are doing to our prisoners of war," the terrorists told him.

The floggings were strongly condemned today by the Official Jewish Agency spokesman in London when he said: "The British Empire will not be damaged by the Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist group but the future of the Jewish people may well be so damaged."

He said that the floggings had been described in the British press as a reprisal for the act of judicial flogging performed on a Jewish youth. He added that there was no parallel between the two acts. The British troops were the pick of the disciplined forces of the nation. The Jewish terrorists had repudiated the discipline of their own nation.

The spokesman pointed out that terrorist groups in Palestine appeared to have no conception of the rancour created.

The Jewish Agency, he said, would have been prepared to make out a case against the introducing of flogging to the judicial system of Palestine, but any case, however good, must be prejudiced by resort to violence.—Reuter.

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Anti-U.S. Parade In Shanghai

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Shanghai, Dec. 31.

Student demonstrations against the alleged rape of a Chinese college girl by U.S. Marines in Peiping on Xmas Eve spread to Shanghai today when students at several colleges struck as a protest against the so-called American atrocity.

In several main streets the walls were covered with posters in English and Chinese denouncing Americans, reading "U.S. troops, get out of China," or "Give us a new U.S. China policy."

As the American authorities have shown all eagerness to investigate the affair, which is still sub judice, it is clear that leftist elements, as usual, are using it as propaganda for their policy which this time is American withdrawal from China.

They are able to find fertile soil in the chauvinistic student class, among whom there is a considerable Communist element.—Our Own Correspondent.

Reuter adds that inter-student clashes occurred when moderate students tried to dissuade other troops from walkouts and tried to tear off anti-American posters at school buildings.

Britons Wed In Moscow

Moscow, Dec. 31.
Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador in Moscow, performed a marriage ceremony at the Embassy yesterday afternoon between two Embassy employees.

The married people were Miss Mabel Brande of London and Stanley Bulmer of Manchester. They first met when Miss Brande, who is now the personal assistant to the British Minister Frank Roberts, went to Moscow in Winston Churchill's official party in 1944.

Bulmer came to Moscow four years ago with the British military mission, and is now the sub-editor of a British-sponsored weekly newspaper in the Russian capital.—Reuter.

British Baby Born In Japan

Kure, Dec. 31.
The first British baby born in Japan since Japan's surrender, Muriel Ann Clarke, immediately became the most popular patient in the 13th Australian General Hospital at Etajima, the pre-war site of the Imperial Naval Academy.

Ann came from a lone line of forebears born in military hospitals.

Her father is Lieutenant C. H. J. Cameron Clarke of the British Indian Division with headquarters in Okazawa and formerly of No. 16, Middleton Road, Calcutta.

Both Cameron Clarke and Mrs. Clarke were born in military hospitals in India. Cameron Clarke's parents and grandparents were born in military hospitals in overseas British stations.—United Press.

CHARLES CADMAN DEAD

Los Angeles, Dec. 30.
The noted American composer, Charles Wakefield Cadman, died here today at the age of 65.

Mr. Cadman was best known for his Indian lyrics, the most famous of which were "Indian Love Call" and "From the Land of the Sky-Blue Water" (United Press).

Hong Kong's New G.O.C. Arriving

Maj. Gen. G.W.E.J. Erskine, C.B., D.S.O., who is to assume command as G.O.C. Land Forces, Hong Kong on Jan. 11, is expected to arrive by air from England on Friday this week. Maj. Gen. Festling, whom he will succeed, is returning to England to take up the appointment of Director of Weapons and Development at the War Office.

Prior to his appointment to Hong Kong, Gen. Erskine held the post of Deputy Chief of Staff of the Control Commission of Germany. In his work there during the last year, Gen. Erskine has done much to forward the work of the Commission in the restoration of peace and order in Germany. Not the least of these have been the distribution of food, the re-establishment of communications, the restoration of public services and many other needs in rehabilitation which a five year war and a total defeat had placed upon the country. Gen. Erskine was able to bring to his work there much illuminating and valuable experience gained from his previous appointment as Military Governor of Brussels, a post he had taken over on the liberation of that city.

The General was educated at Charterhouse and at Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was commissioned as a 2nd Lt. into the King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1913. He began his war as a Lt. Colonel. He passed from commanding a battalion to a brigade, and finally became the Divisional Commander of the famous Seventh Armoured Division, nicknamed the "Desert Rats."

General Erskine, who has two sons and one daughter, spent some leave at his home in Somerset, before proceeding out here.

T.U. Invite To H.K.

Following is a cable received from M. Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in Paris on Dec. 29:

To Chinese Association of Labour, Hong Kong: Executive Bureau, having noted decision general assembly united nations granting rights to WFTU to introduce items on Agenda of economic and social council has decided to invite your organization to send your expert of technical adviser to conference which will be held on January 9 and 10 at WFTU Headquarters, 1, Rue Vernet, Paris. Agenda (1) draft programme of questions to be submitted to economic and social council UNO (2) quality of social rights for migrant manpower. Beg to inform us name and status your representative before January 1st. Executive Bureau asks you to take into consideration urgency and importance this meeting and asks you if you cannot be represented to send us written suggestions and proposals. Saillant, General Secretary WFTU.

The following cable from the Chinese Association of Labour in Hong Kong was yesterday sent in reply:

Cable received, we feel essential to make recommendations regarding workers' to economic and social council UNO. On basis of the actual needs of Chinese Labour and fundamental spirit of WFTU regulations, we submit herewith the following proposals for reference. Full guarantee for peaceful and secured living to people and workers of all countries and abolish all war measures which threaten normal living and endanger world peace that includes prolonged conscription and war-time labour restrictions and regimentations; 2, governments of all countries should recognise rights of collective bargaining; 3, Provide social security for child and women; 4, enforce social insurance, factory inspection give special provision and protection to old-aged and disabled workers, pension allowance for families of the deceased in advancement for workers; 5, Abolish forced labour of any kind and contract labour; 6, Workers should have the right to work, governments should guarantee full employment; 7, Fix minimum working standard for workers in colonial countries regarding hours of work, pay and abolish unequal pay for racial differences; 8, Propose UNO and WFTU form a Far East Labour Mission to China, India, Japan, Malaya and Philippines for investigation labour conditions—Chinese Association of Labour, Hong Kong.

DISGUSTED.

Servants

Sir—Many of your readers must have been presented this morning (Dec. 28) with a printed circular containing absurd demands for extra pay and privileges for domestic servants. When my "boy" handed me this I read it and told him that there was no chance of any alteration in his salary as I could not afford it (which is true) and that he could get out today and stay out. He then informed me that he wished to stay on as he could not get so good a job elsewhere and that he did not understand the contents of the circular. I pay my servants four times their pro-war wage and consider that to be ample, as my own income has not increased to any great degree and their efficiency has deteriorated.

The local domestic servants must be made to realise that during the war years most of us got along quite well with no domestic help whatsoever, and we can, if need be, do so again should they care to strike.

UNDISMAYED.

Parker Pens

Sir—Who are local agents for Parker fountain pens, and do they still readjust defective pens gratis as they did before the war? LAM TSO SHI.

WOMAN ON ARMS CHARGE

A well-dressed Chinese woman, Wong Po-chun, 25, was remanded for three days by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at the Central Magistracy yesterday, at the request of the prosecution, when she was charged with possession of an automatic pistol, 80 rounds of .45 ammunition and 50 rounds of .32 ammunition at a house in On Hong Terrace on Dec. 30.

Defendant was arrested on information by Chinese detective Sub-Inspector Fong, Fu-cheung and detective Ho Lin of Central Police Station.

NOMA THREAT TO MRS. BUSH To Be Dragged By Hair Through Streets Hospital Massacre Of Troops

Villagers On Murder Charge

Committal proceedings on a charge of murder were commenced at Kowloon Court yesterday before Mr. Blair-Kerr against four villagers of Hau Chung in Sai Kung district of the New Territories. Accused are alleged to have murdered a man named Wan Ping in the vicinity of Kong Shan (Ore Mountain), Sai Kung, on the night of the Moon Cake Festival (Sept. 9).

Mr. R. S. Smith, in outlining the case for the prosecution, said that the deceased was an unpopular character known also by the alias of Lan Tsai (Rascal) Ping and Ngau Ching (Bad Fellow) Ping. Some time on Sept. 6 or 7, returning from Kowloon, he had handed to second accused in the case, Wan Ying-kuen, then an elder of the village, a letter he had brought from No. 41, Po Kwong Road, Kowloon, a sequel to the delivery of which was considerable excitement in the village.

As a result of the meeting, deceased, accompanied by second accused and a man named Chan Yuk-man, wanted by the police in connection with the case, went to rendezvous near Flying Goose Mountain in the vicinity of Customs Pass Road with a sum of money. When the rendezvous was reached, it appeared that deceased suggested that he go forward himself, the other two according to the request. Deceased presently returned with a receipt.

Evidence would be adduced that some of the notes carried by the deceased and ostensibly paid over were later observed to be on his person when questioned, he claimed that they were given him "for the trouble."

On the night of the Mooncake Festival, deceased accompanied by seven or eight persons departed for a rendezvous some 1½ miles from the village. He was never again seen alive. Nothing was known of his fate until a chance conversation on Nov. 4 or 5 at Hung Hom between fourth accused, Wan Shu-fong, and Wan Cho-sang, brother of deceased, Wan Cho-sang pressed fourth accused as a clansman, evidence would be adduced, to tell him what had happened to his brother and fourth accused, after some persuasion, recounted in the presence of a man named Au Ngau, what had allegedly happened.

Subsequent arrests and police inquiries led to a visit to the vicinity of Ore Mountain by a police party when the body was found in a tunnel with a bullet wound through the skull.

NOISY BRIGADE CHECKED

Action to eliminate noise caused by the tooting of over-loud motor car horns has been taken by the Traffic Department. Throughout yesterday, members of the Department were busy engaged along the principal thoroughfares checking up on horns used by motorists. Drivers of cars who were found to be using over-loud or double horns were ordered to make necessary adjustments on the spot to ensure that their motor car horns cause no unnecessary noise. A note was made of all cars checked.

New Chance For Airmen To Get Commissions

Five new branches of the R.A.F. will come into existence on Jan. 1, providing further opportunities for airmen to achieve commissioned rank and longer careers in the Service. They will be known as aircraft control, catering, provost, physical fitness and secretarial.

Except in aircraft control, they will also provide opportunities for short service commissions. Ex-regular airmen who have been given emergency commissions may apply for transfer.

Aircraft control will embrace fighter control, raid reporting and air traffic control work. Many of the posts in air traffic control will be filled by general duties officers, and they will normally be chosen from pilots and navigators, with long service. The formation of a separate catering branch reflects the need for maintaining and, if possible, improving messing standards. Permanent officers for this branch will be selected from airmen cooks who hold the Diploma of the City and Guilds Advanced Cookery branch.

After receiving a lecture on Japanese patriotism, Mrs. Kaneko Bush, wife of an officer in the H.K.R.N.V.R., whose statement was read out in the course of yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Colonel Noma, said that Noma gave an order that if she denied anything or disobeyed any order, she was to be dragged by the hair through the streets of Hong Kong.

Mrs. Bush also said that a Japanese Corporal had boasted to her that he and his comrades had butchered thirty British soldiers in the grounds of Victoria Hospital, Hong Kong, whom they had tied up with wire, bayoneted and then burnt with gasoline.

Lau Yiu Ting said that he joined the Japanese Gendarmerie, as a policeman on July 23, 1942.

While he was stationed, at the Happy Valley Gendarmerie, an Indian who was known as "Uncle Salleh" was arrested for espionage activities. Lau said that he was present at the interrogation of Uncle Salleh as interpreter. In the course of the interrogation, Uncle Salleh was slapped several times by Sgt. Miyasue. When Uncle Salleh denied the charges, he was taken out to a vacant piece of ground and tied to a ladder. A towel was then placed over his face and water poured over it. The torture lasted for about ten minutes and then Uncle Salleh fainted. When he recovered, he admitted, having been to Kotewall's place to hear the wireless.

Lau said that on two or three occasions he heard people screaming at the Gendarmerie. At the Happy Valley Gendarmerie there was a large Alsatian hound known as "Arobi". This dog was allowed to walk about freely unmuzzled and unleashed. It was used for threatening suspects during interrogations. The dog was also employed on night patrols.

Tried Suicide

Lau said that he knew Miss Beatrice Chan, who was arrested in connection with Kotewall's case. After she had been released from imprisonment, Lau said Miss Chan told him that she had been ill-treated and tortured by Sgt. Miyasue. She also said that she had tried to commit suicide by smashing her head against the wall of the Happy Valley Gendarmerie.

Lau said that when suspects were brought into the Gendarmerie Station, no action was taken immediately apart from having them placed in the lock-up, which consisted of a piece of vacant ground surrounded by a stone wall. From 30 to 40 men, women and children were placed on this piece of ground, which was very small in area and roofless. The arrested persons had to sleep on the bare ground without any blankets, even in wet weather.

Prisoners were given about a quarter of a pound of rice twice each day. Those who asked for water to quench their thirst were given latrine water.

After the interrogation of suspects had been completed, those who were not released were sent to the North Point Camp. From this place they were deported from Hong Kong in junks.

There was never any trial of people who were arrested for minor offences. Decision as to the disposal of these cases rested entirely with a Japanese Officer, who did just what he liked.

Electric Torture

The next witness, Ho Shu, said that after the Japanese occupation, he became a policeman and was attached to the Causeway Bay Gendarmerie. While there, he saw electric batteries, wires and ropes which were used for interrogation purposes. Sometimes the wire was connected to the fingers of persons being interrogated and the electric dynamo turned on. The ropes were used for hanging up suspects during interrogation. Most of these tortures were inflicted on people by the Japanese Gendarmes attached to the Causeway Bay Gendarmerie.

He said that he heard, from time to time, screams of suspects being interrogated. In 1944 he was transferred to the Happy Valley Gendarmerie. Here he also heard screams coming from the interrogation room. He also saw prisoners in a distressed condition with their clothing torn and dirty as if they had been knocked to the ground. There were two dogs at the Gendarmerie which were used for interrogation purposes. He said he saw prisoners leaving the interrogation room with torn clothing and swollen faces. Other prisoners were interrogated in the open, beaten with

POLICE WARNING

There have been several cases recently where firms received letters purporting to come from their agents abroad calling on them to pay out money on production of the other half of the draft one half of which is enclosed in the letter.

It is found in some cases that the letter is a stolen letter from which the handwriting is copied and then posted in the original envelope. This type of fraud is hard to detect and persons who usually receive this kind of letters are advised to make sure that their letter boxes are of a type which cannot be pilfered.

sticks and subjected to judo throws. Many were tied to trees and beaten and kicked.

Gross-examined. Ho said that the electric torture was carried on in the office and he saw the suspects shudder as current passed through them. When it was put to witness that he had collaborated with the Japanese by acting as a policeman during the occupation and was now giving evidence to save his own skin, as well as please the authorities. He denied that this was so.

Mrs. Bush's Statement

A statement made by Mrs. Kaneko Bush was then read out by Major McGregor.

In this statement, Mrs. Bush said that she was arrested by two Japanese Gendarmes on Jan. 2, 1942 while in Des Voeux Road, She was then taken to Nippon Yusen Kaisha building, which was used as a branch of the Western Gendarmerie. She was not charged with any offence, but placed in a room.

Later, she was interrogated regarding her personal history. She said she was a British Subject by marriage, having been married to a British Naval Officer. After taking a specimen of her handwriting, she was returned to her room and left alone for two days. During this time, she was given a small quantity of rice each day, but not allowed to wash.

On one occasion when she saw her husband, she was not allowed to speak to him.

Mrs. Bush said that she daily heard screams and cries of persons being tortured. On several occasions she saw a Japanese named Ishiyama twisting and bending the fingers of Chinese prisoners as well as beating them with a horse whip and bamboo stick.

About two or three weeks after her arrest, she was informed that the chief of the Kempeitai would visit her. A little later, Noma came into her room. He was accompanied by a number of other officers and N.C.O.s. After some insulting remarks, he lectured to her on Japanese patriotism and then ordered that if she denied anything or disobeyed any order, she was to be dragged by her hair through the streets of Hong Kong. After these remarks, Noma left.

Humiliated

The next day, a Japanese named Sakamoto informed her that he would not drag her by the hair through the streets of Hong Kong as she was a Japanese, but he would make her clean the floors and lavatories. This was done to humiliate her. Mrs. Bush said that she saw a Chinese being tortured by having his finger nails burnt. She also saw another Chinese being forced to walk bare-footed on burning charcoal.

On one occasion, which happened to be a celebration of Japanese Empire Day, she was dragged to a table and made to sit next to Sakamoto. After passing insulting remarks, Sakamoto informed her that her husband's head had been cut off and that she would also meet with the same fate. At this time, a Gendarme came in

Eviction Order Quashed

The Kowloon Tenancy Tribunal was quashed by Mr. Justice T. J. Gould at the Supreme Court yesterday when Mr. M. A. da Silva successfully appealed against the Tribunal's decision on the ground that it was against the weight of the evidence produced at the earlier hearing.

The case was a sequel to the Tribunal's order issued on Lai Cheung-wing to quit the ground floor of No. 244, Lai-chikok Road.

According to the appellant, he rented the premises from the landlady, Tsang Fung, before the outbreak of hostilities in 1941 and opened a shop on the premises. In 1942, Lai went back to the country with his family and entrusted the shop to a fook, Wong Ngok.

After the liberation, Lai returned and contacted the landlady who refused to continue the tenancy.

The respondent, while admitting Lai was a prewar tenant, alleged that Lai transferred the premises to Wong Ngok in 1942. She had issued all rental receipts in the name of Wong since 1942.

In October, 1945, Wong left the premises, after which Lai forcibly occupied the shop, she alleged.

Judgment with costs was entered by His Lordship in favour of the appellant.

Sessions Charge

The trial of four Chinese on charges of armed robbery, receiving stolen property and possession of arms continued throughout yesterday when three of the prisoners went to the witness box before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions to deny the Crown's allegations.

The accused were Chan Wan, Li Kueng and Wan Yuet. First three accused denied having participated in the alleged robbery of the inmates of No. 29, Cedar Street, on Sept. 21.

Mr. A. J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, is appearing for the Crown, while Mr. B. Bernachi, instructed by Mr. M. A. da Silva, is for the second and third accused.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

JUST ARRIVED

Chiu Kwan, compradors of a motor junk from Macao, was discharged with a caution, by Comdr. Ryder in the Marine Court yesterday when, in answer to a charge of having no certificated coxswain or engineer on board, explained that he had just arrived in the Colony after having been laid up for three months in Macao. It was his intention to get the junk surveyed and licensed in Hong Kong, after which certificated men would be engaged.

S. I. Bennison of the Water Police, prosecuted.

PRINCESS AS CHIEF RANGER

Information has been received from London that H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth has graciously accepted the title of Chief Ranger of the British Empire.

This item should be of particular interest to the Girl Guides and Guilders of Hong Kong.

Quarantine restrictions imposed by Labuan, Malayan Union and Singapore, against arrivals from Hong Kong on account of cholera have been removed.

and said that the cells were overcrowded. In reply, Ushiyama used the Chinese expression "Sat Tau" meaning "cut their heads off."

Mrs. Bush said that Col. Akamatsu had boasted to her that he and his comrades had butchered thirty British soldiers in the grounds of the Victoria Hospital, whom they had tied up with wire, bayoneted and burnt with gasoline. Sgt. Akamatsu also boasted of cutting heads off and bayonetting people over whom he poured oil which was set alight.

Just before the Court rose for the tiffin interval, Mr. Yoshizumi, defence counsel, applied to the Court for an adjournment on the ground that he was feeling exhausted. The application was granted and hearing will be resumed at 10 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 2nd.

Shipping Company And Claims Delay

Dissatisfaction with Government's delay in settling the Company's claims in respect of requisitioned steamers lost during the war, was voiced by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, presiding at the first post-war shareholders yearly meeting of the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., held in the Company's office yesterday.

The Company had lost its entire fleet of three steamers, said Mr. Lo, and because of the non-settlement of its claim by Government, it has had to remain idle since the reoccupation, in spite of the tremendous need for shipping between Hong Kong, Canton and Macao.

After moving that the acts of the Directors taken since the last annual meeting in 1941 be approved and ratified, and also that the present Board of Directors be re-elected en bloc, both of which resolutions were passed unanimously, the Chairman, referring to the loss of personnel sustained by the Company, said:

"Mr. J. P. Braga, who had been a Director since 1929, died in Macao on Feb. 13, 1944. He took a deep interest in the Company, and his death was a great loss not only to the Company but to the whole Colony in whose interests he had worked so unselfishly and so untiringly for so many years of his life."

"Mr. T. F. Lo, who had been acting as Alternate Director for Sir Robert Ho Tung, died in Hong Kong in 1943, victim of Japanese barbarity. He too, was a tower of strength on the Board."

"Mr. V. C. Hung, our Chinese Manager died at the end of last year as a result of an accident at sea."

"Captain T. Pritchard of the s.s. 'Taishan' died while in the internment camp during the war."

"Mr. H. K. Lam, of the office staff who died in Hong Kong during the war was another victim of Japanese collaborators in the Colony."

"Mr. A. A. de Mello and Mr. G. W. Kew, both old servants of the Company who had retired on pension, also died during the period under review."

"I fear many members of the crews of Company's steamers have not survived the war."

"I should like to extend to their relatives and friends or deepest sympathy in their loss."

Loss Of Ships

"The Directors fully appreciate how anxiously you have awaited these accounts and the calling of this meeting, in apologetic for the delay in their presentation. I would like to explain that with the occupation of the Colony by the enemy in December 1941 the Office of the Company ceased to exist. To-day, besides the loss of its fleet of steamers, not a scrap of office records remain. As a matter of fact the Accounts have been prepared from accounts as was available."

"The Directors who took control after the liberation lost no time in making representations to Government with regard to the loss of the requisitioned steamers. All that we have succeeded in getting from Government was an intimation that a Claims Commission would be set up to whom we should refer our claims."

"When addressing you at our last meeting in 1941 in respect of the 1940 accounts the Chairman sounded a note of warning with regard to the immediate prospects ahead of the Company. I am sorry to have to confirm his forebodings, the loss on Working Account for 1941 having been \$168,383.18, which is inclusive of repairs and \$44,526.19 written off for depreciation of steamers and wharves."

"The general trading conditions were poor and were aggravated by the intense competition for the meagre offerings available. They were such in fact that the disappointing result of the year's working became inevitable. I would add that but for the rigid economy maintained I would have had to report even worse results during the period under review."

Requisitions

"Charges, including Depreciation on Wharves, less income from Investments which accrued during the period January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1945, amounted to \$84,438.16, and have been transferred to Profit & Loss Appropriation Account, to which account your Directors, because of the loss of Company's fleet of steamers, have decided to credit the balance of the Insurance and Underwriting Account amounting to \$301,378.02, thus leaving a debit balance of \$188,821.74 on Profit & Loss Appropriation Account to be carried to the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1945."

"When the Japanese in 1941 decided to commit National Park, they dealt this Company a cruel blow. At the outbreak of hostilities the 'Taishan' was requisitioned by the Naval Authorities to serve as a Depot Vessel for H.M.S. 'Robin' at Sai Wan Bay, and to act as one of the boom defence vessels stationed there. On Decem-

ber 12 when H.M.S. 'Robin' and all other boom defence vessels were removed from Sai Wan Bay the 'Taishan' was ordered to remain at her post."

"On Dec. 16 enemy aircraft attacked the ship, and while she received no direct hit bomb fragments pierced her shell plating under water and causing her to sink."

"The 'Kinshan', under a Requisition Order from Government was scuttled and used as a boom across the entrance of the Yau-mai Breakwater. She was salvaged by the enemy after the war, but there is no record as regards her ultimate fate."

"The 'Chungshan', anchored off Kowloon Bay as ordered by the Authorities, is understood to have been shelled on or about December 15 to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands."

Serious Position

Of the three vessels the 'Taishan' is the only one which presents possibilities of salvage. Apart from the question of finance, the Company has been advised that pending the settlement of the Company's claims against the Government, it would be unwise for the Company to take any step in this direction except with the consent of Government and on the basis that our claims would not be prejudiced hereby. I regret to say that we have not succeeded in getting such consent."

"I need hardly point out that the delay in honouring its obligations to pay for the requisitioned vessels test on the part of Government has put this Company in a very serious position. We have had to remain idle since the British re-occupation, and this in the face of the tremendous need for shipping facilities between Hong Kong, Canton and Macao."

"As the pioneer river steamship company in South China, our flag had never been absent from the Canton river and Macao waters until the outbreak of war in 1941. We have every reason to be proud of our record. To the commercial and travelling public who have come to depend on our service it must have come as a shock after the war to find that while a few other steamers operate between the ports of Hong Kong, Canton and Macao our Company had had to suspend its service."

"Our contribution towards winning the war was no doubt utterly insignificant in comparison with the total war effort. But the Company had only three steamers and all of them were lost. In the circumstances it was not unreasonable to hope that Government would have expedited its settlement of our claims so as to enable the Company to carry on. This hope has not materialized."

"Concerning our War Losses (the amount of \$285,350.00) reported in our Accounts is not as serious as it might have been, nor is it as serious as our enforced inactivity."

Marking Time

"I must tell you frankly that the immediate future of the Company is largely dependent on settlement of the claims against Government. At present we are only marking time, with the Secretariat staff consisting only of the Secretary and an office boy. The berthing fees for the use of our wharves enables us to carry on with a small monthly profit."

"Having regard to the fact that throughout the war the Company's wharves at Hong Kong, Canton & Macao were without proper attention I am glad to be in a position to report to you that of the six wharves owned by the Company only one in Macao requires some immediate major repairs. The others all need to be carefully nursed until such time as we should be able to complete their reconditioning. You will have noticed from the accounts that a fairly substantial sum has been written off as depreciation on the wharves. Their combined book values stand now at \$50,000.00."

"At Canton our Ling Nam wharf escaped the ravages of war and is at present under lease. The Chairman, then, proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and upon motion being seconded by Mr. H. Lo, it was carried unanimously."

The reappointment of Messrs. Messrs. B. R. Ross, E. H. Smyth, P. T. Luk, John Fleming, R. Dastur, Sun Shue-chien, W. M. H. Lo and Y. K. Kwok as Shareholders present at the meeting was proposed by Mr. Sun Shue-chien and seconded by Mr. W. M. H. Lo.

Supporting the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo in the chair were Mr. L. E. Wood and Mr. Li Fook-wo (Director) and Mr. H. Da Luz (Secretary).

Shareholders present at the meeting were Messrs. B. R. Ross, E. H. Smyth, P. T. Luk, John Fleming, R. Dastur, Sun Shue-chien, W. M. H. Lo and Y. K. Kwok.

New Call-Up System

From today, the new system of call up announced last May, whereby 18-year-olds will normally become eligible for service with the Force will come into being.

Up to the end of 1946 all fit men between the ages of 18 and 30 not in the Forces were subject to call up, and after the Ministry of Labour had decided how many men between these two ages were essential for industry the remainder were called up. During 1946 the intake to the Army has actually been much higher than was originally thought possible, although the upper age limit of call up was reduced to 30 after the end of the war in Europe.

Apprentices and students born in or after 1929 who get deferment will all be called up on completion of their training. The implication of this policy is that many men between the ages of 18 and 30 who have been retained as essential for industry will not be called up for service in the Forces. Newspaper "banner" headlines to this effect are likely to mislead many servicemen who are unaware of the facts, and wondering why these apparently "extra" men could not be enlisted so as to accelerate the release rate of serving men.

Local Estates

Local estate sworn under \$76,200 was left by Mr. Walter Ferdinand Arndt, of California, who died in the United States on April 30, 1944. Letters of administration have been granted to Mr. Thomas Burlington Wilson, of the American President Line, lawful attorney for the late Mr. Arndt's widow.

Mrs. Jessie Knox, of No. 12, Granville Road, has been granted probate of the will to administer her late husband's local estate sworn under \$43,100. The late Mr. Thomas Knox, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs, died at Stanley on Dec. 12, 1944.

Letters of administration have been granted to Mr. Henry Armando da Silva, of No. 11, Tin Hau Temple Road, for local estate sworn under \$14,300, left by his father, Mr. Carlos Germano da Silva, formerly chief clerk of the Hong Kong Electric Co., who died in Macao on Aug. 25, 1942.

27,000 NAZIS TO BE TRIED

Berlin, Dec. 30. The British Military Government announced today that 27,000 former members of Hitler's Gestapo, Nazi Leadership Corps and S.S.—all organizations declared criminals by the Nuremberg Tribunal—will be tried before 100 special German courts beginning in February.—United Press.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Peninsula Hotel arrivals: Franklin E. Griffin, Gerald E. Reich, William Hyde, Roy Farrell, Bob Russell, A. Forster, L. Kozelsky, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bell and Miss Mary Forman.

Peninsula departures: W.A. Anderson, R.L. Ray and Capt. L.L. Paris.

PLANS AFOOT FOR NEW POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

(By Margaret Bradbury)

A new police training school is to be set up in Hong Kong as soon as a suitable location can be obtained.

Plans are being made for the school to accommodate and train up to 300 men on initial courses, from Chinese constables to Chinese inspectors, European inspectors, newly gazetted and even probationary superintendents.

The efficient training of police is considered in the Colony as a number one priority at the moment. In the existing police training camp at St. Stephen's College, Stanley, there are now 90 Chinese constable trainees, all of whom were recruited within the last few months.

Police Superintendent Henry Heath, who is in charge of the school and will supervise training when the new centre is opened told me yesterday: "Normal training of police constables in Hong Kong takes about six months, but since the liberation men have been given a concentrated three months course and have been turned out as fast as possible in an effort to make up the depleted police force strength. Nineteen of the recruits now at Stanley will have finished their training this month. We hope to recruit 200 more police by the end of 1947."

New System

Supt. Heath, who took over the training centre a few weeks ago, said that plans are still vague about the new permanent location although the Stanley school will be evacuated shortly in order to provide education space for Chinese students who are waiting to attend the College.

A possible temporary site is the Chinese YMCA in Waterloo-road, Kowloon, which has been de-queued and remains empty. But this is really unsuitable in the police view because of the nearness of the busy Kowloon neighbourhood.

I understand there will be a complete revision of the present training system at the new centre. New, the course consists of squad drill, lectures on police regulations, elementary law, elementary traffic control, first-aid and physical training.

Riot Squads

In future more attention will be paid to competitive games, in an effort to build up physique among the Chinese trainees. Men who previously were selected for promotion in Hong Kong Police Force did not always have the proper training to fit them for their new job. This will be remedied at the new school where "old hands" in the Force will be given periodic refresher courses lasting two or three months. Instructors will also be trained there and riot squads will be tutored as part of anti-riot precaution methods.

A complete survey of staff and equipment necessary for the new school has still to be made. The Stanley camp is being run under Supt. Heath with the assistance of one European regimental sergeant-major seconded from the army to train men at drill and musketry, and four Chinese sub-inspectors who act as class inspectors and live on the premises. The present programme includes four lectures a week on first-aid, and one compulsory physical culture instruction each week. Two thirds of the strength are allowed leave from Saturday until Sunday night every week-end.

The Cost

All recruits at the police training centre receive pay and allowances about equivalent to that of a third class Force constable.

Anna Upsets Siamese

Singapore, Dec. 30. The Siamese Government was today reported by the Bangkok correspondent of the "Singapore Free Press" to be contemplating a ban on the film, Anna and the King of Siam, in which the British actor, Rex Harrison, co-starred with Irene Dunne.

The reason given was "alleged indignity to the Siamese throne." This report comes swift on the heels of the Malaysian Union ban on a Dorothy Lamour film.

According to the "Singapore Free Press" report, the Siamese Government publicity department announced that the board of film censors would subject "Anna and the King of Siam" to a rigorous examination.

Officials of 20th Century Fox said that the film was not due for release in Bangkok for at least another year, due to heavy bookings elsewhere in the Far East.—Associated Press.

Chou En-Lai Hits At Marshall

Nanking, Dec. 30. General Chou En-lai indirectly accused General Marshall and Ambassador Leighton Stuart of partiality toward the Kuomintang since "collaboration between Chiang Kai-shek and the United States to destroy the cease fire agreement and the Political Consultative Council line became clearer and clearer with the passing days."

The statement was made in the second instalment of the Communist leader's reply to President Truman's statement, broadcast by Yenan Radio and distributed by Communist Headquarters here.

Blaming Chiang for the breakdown in Kuomintang-Communist peace talks, Chou En-lai pointed out that President Truman charged that Communist occupation of Changchun was the cause of the breakdown while ignoring the Kuomintang's alleged violations of the ceasefire agreement and PCC agreements by the KMT's unilateral calling of the National Assembly, which heralded the "national split."

Chou dismissed the new constitution as illegal and said its aim "is obviously to suit the design of the United States Government and deceive American public opinion so that the United States Government will have a pretext for transferring the US\$500,000,000 loan and rendering further aid for augmenting China's civil war and slaughtering Chinese people."

China's Budget

Nanking, Dec. 30. The Finance Minister, O.K. Yui, today presented the Chinese Government budget for 1947, which, it was later disclosed, provides expenditures of CN\$9,320,000,000, of which 40 percent is earmarked for military expenditures.

The budget was presented to the Resident Committee of the People's Political Council which is an interim people's representative institution pending implementation of the newly adopted constitution.

Yui disclosed that the Government adopted a seven-point administrative policy for 1947 and has planned the budget accordingly. The seven points include: army reorganization, establishment of local popularly elected organs for democratization, and restoration of communications.

The budget expenditures amount to US\$1,530,000,000 at the blackmarket rate. One salient feature of the new budget is the absence of appropriations for the Kuomintang, according to the Information Minister, Peng Hsueh-pai.—United Press.

said that the film was not due for release in Bangkok for at least another year, due to heavy bookings elsewhere in the Far East.—Associated Press.

Chou demanded nullification of the constitution and restoration of the Jan. 13 military positions as prerequisites for resumption of the peace talks.—United Press.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Will all old members, who have not already registered, kindly advise the undersigned of their return to the Colony. All Scotsmen in the Colony are invited to join the Society and are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

The Application List for cards for Burns Dinner will close on 4th January, 1947.

D. S. ROBB
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1946.

NOTICE

We have as from today authorised Mr. ERIC SILVER HALL, Chartered Accountant, to sign our firm name.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS
Chartered Accountants.

Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1947.

CLUB LUSTIANO NOTICE

Applicants for Clothing kindly issued by The Hong Kong Social Welfare Council are requested to call for their Card on the 2nd and morning of the 3rd January 1947.

D. P. J. LOPES,
Hon. Secretary.

MISSION

Rev. Andrew Gih is preaching at Emmanuel Church, 219 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; Sundays, Jan. 6th & 12th, at 11.30 a.m. Monday Jan. 6th to Saturday Jan. 11th at 8 p.m. Also on Sundays, 6th & 12th, at 6.30 p.m., in the Baptist Church, Hillwood Road, in cooperation with Rev. W. A. L. Hutchinson, R.A.F.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 2nd January 1947 commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement:

253 LOTS OF VALUABLE GOODS, comprising—

STORED AT SUI BUN FOR GODOWN, WEST POINT.

Torchlight Bulbs and Batteries, Electrical Fittings, Empty Bottles, Floating Buoys, Printing Matter, Advertising Matter, Shell Buttons, Paper Cartons and Boxes, Rattan Carriers, Bamboo Baskets, Timber, Wooden Stands, Floor Boards, Wooden Ladders, Miscellaneous Machines, and Machine Parts, Rubber Tyres, Motor-car Batteries, Kerosene Tins, Scrap Iron, Anchor and Anchor Chains, Diesel Oil, Lime, Motor Engine, Porcelain Sanitary Ware, Etc.

STORED AT FU WAH, TEA GODOWN, NO. 30, PRAYA, WEST POINT.

Foreign Paper, Wrapping Paper, Mangrove Bark, White Envelopes, Paper Umbrellas, Grass Mat Bags, Manila Rope, Rattan, Rope Nets, Rope, Floor Mats, Bamboo Blinds, Packing Mats, Chinese Native Paper, Grass Rope, Rope Slings, Ore, "Darkie" Tooth Paste, Chinese Medicine, Medicine Bottles, Rubber Chemicals, Jess Stick Powder, Dried Chili Powder, Salt, Rosin, Fish Maws, Thermos Flasks, Crockery, Cricket Stands, Batteries, Motor-car Parts, White Tiles, Iron Platforms, Platform Scales Etc.

STORED AT HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD'S Nos. 30/31 GODOWNS, GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS, KOWLOON.

Foreign Paper, Paper, Bond Paper, Ledger Paper, Carbon Paper, Corkwood, Manila Rope, Grass Mats, Leather, Leather Belting, Steel Belting, Machinery, Hurricane Lamps, Furniture, Brass Tubes, White Rubber Sheets, Cinnamon, Etc.

STORED AT CHINA PROVIDENT Nos. 15/16 OPEN YARD, WEST POINT.

Foreign Paper, Paper, Bond Paper, Ledger Paper, Carbon Paper, Corkwood, Manila Rope, Grass Mats, Leather, Leather Belting, Steel Belting, Machinery, Hurricane Lamps, Furniture, Brass Tubes, White Rubber Sheets, Cinnamon, Etc.

STORED AT CHINA PROVIDENT Nos. 15/16 OPEN YARD, WEST POINT.

Cable, Chinese Red Roofing Tiles, Muriatic Acid.
STORED AT WING YUEN GODOWN, WEST POINT.
Saw Dust, Scrap Iron, Furniture and Household Effects, Gunny Bags.

STORED AT SUI BUN FOR OPEN YARD, WEST POINT.
Vauxhall Saloon, Standard "9" Saloon, Humber Saloon, Morris "10" Saloon, Dennis Lorry, Austin "10" Utility, Studebaker and Ford "V-8".

The above-mentioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective godowns on 30th and 31st December, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hongkong (British Military Administration) Gazette Notification No. 22.

"LAMMERT BROTHERS," Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 3rd January 1947 Commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 35, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

A Fine Collection of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Chesterfield Suites, Easy Armchairs, Set of Tea Poy, Steel Filing Cabinet, Babies Iron Cot, Perambulator, Blankets, Gent's Suits, Teak Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Hanging Cupboard, Double Bedsteads, Divans, Desks, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Glass Cabinets, Standard Lamps, Book case, Mirrors, Table Scale, Electric Toaster, Dressing Tables, Dining Chairs, Carpet Sweeper, Carpet Runner, Rugs, and Cutlery, etc., etc.

Also

1 "Giffillan" Refrigerator
1 "Challen" Upright Piano
1 Imperial Typewriter 18"
2 Dining Room Suites
1 Fish Canteen Set
2 Tientsin Carpets 8' x 10'

On View From Thursday, 2nd January 1947.

Terms: As Customary

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Chinese Optical Co.
OPTICIAN
67 QUEENS ROAD C

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID. 10 WORDS \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION. ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION.

\$2

Replicas are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 212, 214, 215, 220, 221, 223, 229, 231, 240, 255.

WANTED KNOWN

AVOID the rush. Book early for your Christmas Permanent Wave Tint, Rinse, Facial, Manicure and Pedicure at BETENS BEAUTY SALONS, (above Cafe Wiseman), and make sure you are not left out at the last minute. Tel. 28153.

FOR SALE

CLEARANCE SALE Aluminium Saucepans with lids \$16.00 only per set of three pieces in 2.3, and 5 pint capacity. Discount for wholesalers. Obtainable at V. M. Hammond & Co. Union Bldg. 4th floor.

SPECIAL SALE American Stainless steel knives, forks & spoons—24 piece set at \$55.—per set. Obtainable at V. M. Hammond & Co. Union Bldg. 4th floor.

TUITION GIVEN

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J. BULLOCK
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th Dec., 1946.

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3	45/823	115 Kegs	do
4	45/791	188 "	do
5	45/824	1 Keg	do
6	45/823	1 Lot	do
7	45/9696	13 Cartons	HK & K'n. Wharf 30/31
8	45/9696	1 Lot	do
9	45/9696	66 Bales	do
10	45/9541	2 Bags	do
11	45/3604	1 Carton	do
12	45/9680A	24 Cartons	do
13	45/9681	25 Bags	do
14	45/9682	15 Bags	do
15	45/9683	6 Drums	do
16	45/1455	4 Cases	do
17	45/1455	11 "	do
18	45/715	14 Bales	do
19	45/609	40 "	do
20	45/9654	8 Cases	do
21	45/1981	2 "	do
22	45/1570	210 Bales	do
23	45/2550	273 Bags	do
24	45/7283	10 Cases	do
25	45/2786	7 Crates	do
26	45/8081	5 Cases	do
27	45/9540	5440 Pcs.	do
		9540 "	do
		2800 "	do
		3520 "	do
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BIRTH

ROSE—On St. John the Evangelist's Day, 27th December 1946, at the Queen Mary Hospital, to Mary, wife of the Very Rev. A. P. Rose, a son (John Clement Wansley).

NEW CHARTER FOR CHINA

The year that has been allowed between the acceptance of China's new Constitution by the National Assembly and its translation into political meaning is probably not too long. China appears to be little nearer the internal unity that is essential to the success of any constitutional reform, and there must, in any case, be heavy work of preparation before elections can be held, and the new Democracy fairly launched. The Constitution as finally approved, following a sharp conflict between the Kuomintang Democrats and those prepared to endorse the decisions of the People's Political Council, is a somewhat complicated document containing more than 170 Articles. As Dr. Wang Chung-hui has pointed out, some of the Articles appear to have been loosely drafted, and could be improved upon. It is however probably less important when questions of interpretation arise to look into the intentions of those who drafted the Constitution than into the aims and purposes of those engaged in making it work. The proceedings of the National Assembly (apart also, together from the boycott decision of the Communists and the main body of the Democratic League) were not the happiest of auguries, for while Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek finally gave his way and persuaded the Kuomintang to keep faith with the P.P.C., the strength of the initial revolt was such that it cannot be lightly disregarded. Much of the detail connected with administration under the new Constitution is left to be decided at some future time, "to be prescribed by law," included among them rather vital questions such as the distribution of seats and the nature of the franchise. The whole circumstances, however, merely confirm the impression that if the Constitution is far from perfect, it is the most satisfactory that could be obtained with reasonably free consent at the present juncture in China's history. It is, in that sense, an experiment that can be improved upon as the results begin to reveal themselves. Any substantial progress along the right lines and there is no reason why China should not go on from success to success. The key is in the hands of her administrators and the future turns upon the use they make it.

INDIA HOPE

The prediction that, as a result of Mr. Nehru's visit to Mahatma Gandhi, the Working Committee of Congress will be invited to accept the British Government's interpretation of the Cabinet Mission's plan, opens up a new prospect of peace in India. Only by such a change in the attitude of the Congress party will it be made possible to complete, in peace, what Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, has described "the transfer of the remaining vestiges of British power to Indian hands." Frank acceptance by the Congress party of the Cabinet Mission plan would immediately deprive the Moslem League of any excuse for abstention from the Assembly. Of more immediate importance, it would enable the present Cabinet of India to work as a team and end communal clashes. A continuing state of unrest would destroy the promising plans for the industrial development of the country and the raising of its standards of life, and bring anarchy, if not civil war, in its train. With everything for which it has worked at stake, it may be hoped that the Congress party will rise to the height of its opportunity and make the history body it ought to be.

HONG KONG WEATHER FORECASTS

Starting from today, the weather report issued to the press by the Royal Observatory will contain some added information. The maximum and minimum temperatures, total sunshine and rainfall are given as usual; these refer to the period from midnight to midnight on the day preceding publication. The total rainfall since 1st January, and the normal amount for the same period, will also be shown. The metric system is now almost universally used for measuring rainfall, and the figures will be given in millimetres; readers wishing to convert millimetres into inches should divide by 25.4.

The barometric pressure, corrected to mean sea level, is given for 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Hong Kong Standard Time. These figures are inserted to enable those who wish to check their barometers to do so by taking a reading at one of these hours, correcting it to sea level, and comparing it with the Observatory reading published the following day. Barometer readings are given in millibars; this again is now standard practice. To convert millibars to inches, divide by 33.86.

Dew Point

Relative humidity is shown for 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., followed by the Dew-point. The latter is defined as the temperature to which the air must be cooled in order to produce condensation; thus if the dew-point temperature is only slightly below the actual air temperature, it indicates that the air is very nearly saturated, while a large depression of the dew-point indicates dry air. Although dew-point is a less familiar figure than relative humidity, it has certain advantages as a measure of the dampness of the atmosphere. In the first place the dew-point of a given sample of air depends only on its moisture content, and not on its temperature; consequently dew-point does not vary from hour to hour, with changing temperatures, as does relative humidity. Moreover dew-point probably gives the best indication of the comfort or discomfort experienced, in a damp climate like that of Hong Kong. When the dew-point is high, our bodies cannot readily lose heat by evaporation from the skin, and we feel "sticky"; when it is low, there is less sense of discomfort even if the actual air temperature is high. In the following table an attempt is made to give the bodily sensations corresponding approximately with different dew-points in Hong Kong, though not necessarily in other parts of the world.

Dew-point:—
80°F and over—Oppressive
75°F —Sultry
70°F —Humid
65°F —Warm
60°F —"Sweet line"
55°F —Mild
50°F —Cool
45°F —Cold
35°F and under—Cold

Calm Air

The table refers to calm air; a breeze will increase the rate of evaporation from the skin and so lessen the sense of discomfort with high dew-points—hence the use of fans. It is of interest to note that moderate exertion will cause sweating only when the dew-point is above about 60°F.

The weather forecaster is often accused of ambiguity; "rain to shower" admittedly might mean almost anything, but in point of fact his statements are carefully worded, and he endeavours to make them as definite as the information at his disposal allows. The terms which he uses have a precise meaning for him—more so, perhaps, than for his readers or listeners—and a few definitions may be of interest.

The word "veering" means a change in wind direction clockwise or with the sun (e.g. from N to NE), while "backing" means a change in the opposite direction (e.g. from N to NW). In forecasting the state of the sky, "fine" implies little or no cloud, "fair" that the weather will be reasonably settled and sunny, although thin or broken clouds may be present. "Partly cloudy" and "cloudy" are self-explanatory. "Overcast" indicates a sky completely covered by a sheet of cloud of moderate thickness, while "dull" is used if the cloud sheet is expected to be thick and dark. "Showers" and "intermittent rain" should be distinguished. The clouds which give showers are generally detached, with

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Why, Pet! You baking this time of night?"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

COMPEL HIM TO RUFF

Your partner does not make a habit of trumping your aces, and there is no point in playing so that he must do that in order to get the opponents' contract. He does, however, make a habit of ruffing practically any trick on which you have a lower card than the opponents'. So, if you want him to ruff a certain trick, which you know he can ruff, the thing to do is make him ruff it, leading a card so small that the other side is sure to win the trick unless he puts a trump on it.

S. 4
H. 8 7 6
C. 10 7 4 2
D. 10 6 5 3
S. 10 8 6 5
H. A K Q J
C. 10 5 2
D. A
C. K Q 8
S. A K J 10 2
H. 9 4
C. 9 8 6 5 3
D. A

(Dealer North. Neither side vulnerable.)
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 S Dbl.
Pass 2 C 2 D 4 H

North led the spade 4, which South won with the K. He laid down the club A and then the spade A. North discarded a club on it, and the trick-taking for the defense was over South's return was a diamond, hoping North had the A, but West did, so faced his hand, claiming the rest of the tricks.

South hopped all over North for not ruffing the spade A. "If you clearances between, while intermittent or occasional rain falls from more or less continuous cloud-sheets. "Drizzle" consists of droplets which are considerably smaller than those which we call raindrops.

The forecasts which are broadcast every morning, and evening by ZBW refer to the 24-hour periods beginning at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. respectively; that published in the newspapers refers to the day of publication.

SKY ROADSTER

London, Yesterday. Britain's 1947 motor cars are still on the drawing board, but the new "sky roadster," the Chrysler Ace, a four-seat air runabout, is undergoing flight tests and will soon be in mass production.

The flying motor-car, to retail at less than £1250, has a range of 300 miles, a cruising speed of 110 m.p.h. and does 20 miles to the gallon. According to Flight-Lieut. R. F. Steadman, test pilot of the Chrysler Aircraft Company, it is the last word in safety, simplicity and bargain.

When R. C. Christoforides, managing director of Chrysler's, designed the Ace he set out to make it as much like a family car as possible. He did away with the normal rudder, pedals, and devised a patent, three-in-one, car-type steering wheel—smartly finished in ivory—which operates all three controls—rudder, elevator and ailerons.

had trumped that," he said, "and then returned a club, you might know from my play that the club ace was a singleton, and I could have scored the setting trick by ruffing."

But then it was North's turn to talk: "When you led the spade ace, I read you as having only a four-card suit, and West as having the queen-jack and 7, so that he false-carded with the queen. I was expecting you to lead a third spade then, with West playing the jack and me ruffing it."

After a pause, North resumed: "Why didn't you lead me the spade 2? You could tell my original lead of the 4 was a singleton, and I would have been sure to ruff it if you led a low spade, and then would have returned a club for you to ruff."

In a nutshell, leading the spade 2, instead of the A would have virtually compelled North to trump the trick.

Tomorrow's Problem

S. J 8 7
H. K Q 7 5 4
C. 8 3 2
D. J 3
S. K Q 3
H. 9 8 7 6 5 4
C. 10 7 5 4
D. 10 6 5 4 2

(Dealer South. North-South vulnerable.)
If West leads the heart 9 against South's 4-spades, wins the spade finesse and then leads the diamond 4, what card should East use to win the trick, and why?

Easy Controls

For climbing the wheel is simply tilted upward; it is pulled down to lower the nose.

In addition to the hand throttle the designer has also included a foot accelerator.

Coming in to land you shut off the hand throttle and use the foot accelerator," he said. "It enables you to open up easily if you are balked in landing, and leaves both hands free for the wheel."

The Ace has tricycle landing gear, a level cabin floor as in a car, and the brakes can be applied immediately after touching down without risk of nosing over. This cuts down the distance needed for landing.

Steps are being fitted below each door, like the running boards of a car. Dual-control is provided with each steering wheel, easily detachable.

To get at the engine of the Ace, owners need only lift the hood—just the same as with a car.

BRITAIN ANNOYED

London, Dec. 31. The Press Association reports that "the deep feeling aroused in Britain by the flagging of British soldiers by the Irqun Zva! Leumi has strengthened the view that Britain should impose a solution to the Palestine problem rather than continue to negotiate with Arabs and Jews." Associated Press.

ALLIED H.Q. IN A PALACE

An imposing Bourbon palace with 1,200 rooms, 2,000 windows and 56 stairways, an opera house and a chapel, which covers an area of 5,000 square feet and took 20 years to build, was the focal point of the Allied war effort in the Mediterranean.

This is the famous palace of Caserta, in Southern Italy, which was occupied by U.S. Forces on 8th October 1943, and has been in Allied hands ever since.

During the past 38 months, this magnificent edifice, which has seen so much pageantry and drama in its 175 years of existence, has witnessed fresh and colourful pages of history being written. A vast host of Allied war chiefs, heads of state and diplomats have lived

But for the fact that Ferdinand ran short of cash, the palace would have far exceeded its present, homely dimensions. As it is, its massive front, 850 feet long, faces a spacious square and a long straight avenue of giant trees which leads to Naples. Six storeys high, it reaches up 134 feet; as no lifts have been installed, Allied personnel, who worked on the top floor rarely got surprise inspections from brass-hats. The building is 600 feet deep, divided by four courtyards linked by an archway with a colonnade. A striking feature is its gorgeously marble staircase, guarded by two marble lions, representing Victory and Defeat, and looking equally lugubrious. At the head of these stairs are ambassadorial chambers and the throne room, cluttered up with chandeliers, statues and paintings reflecting the peculiar taste of the period—these became officers' messes. A. G. Staffs working in the Royal apartments could gaze at ceilings overdecorated with ladies in rude health and equally obese cherubs. The Queen's massive gold bath was removed early to discourage practical jokes. The Chapel, once sumptuously decorated, suffered from Luftwaffe action, while the opera house is intended to be an exact miniature of Naples' San Carlo Theatre. The rest of the palace is hardly decorated, at all; its huge dungeon-like rooms which served as offices proved most difficult to light adequately and impossible to heat. Other ranks were housed in the stables, while officers lived in tents, and wooden huts in the park.

The grounds are laid out in the same grandiose style. The park was designed by famous landscape gardeners; there are shady side-paths, beautiful fountains and cascades adorned with statues, a grand terrace, and a waterfall which necessitated the building of an aqueduct some 20 miles long to bring the necessary amount of water. There is also a fine "English garden," and a lake from which F. M. Alexander used to take off by seaplane when he was really in a hurry, and the troops bathed in the summer. With the end of hostilities, the huge staffs began to melt; some set off for Venezia Giulia and Austria; others took their release ticket. AFHQ more or less split up into national HQs, and recently it was announced that British GHQ had moved up to Padua. Only a small staff still remains in the old palace to ensure Allied co-ordination.

General Clark's fifth U.S. Army was the first senior formation to occupy the palace, but as the campaign progressed towards Rome, Field Marshal (then General) Alexander's Allied Armies Italy HQ took over the lease for a few months. After the liberation of the Italian capital, Alexander's staff moved up the Appian Way, and the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean transferred his Allied Force HQ from Algiers to Caserta in July 1944. With AFHQ, an integrated Anglo-American team created by General Eisenhower in North Africa, came C-in-C Mediterranean Naval Force, and his staff, HQ MAAF, the British Resident Minister (with Cabinet rank), the U.S. Political Adviser, and UNRRA HQ.

Caserta was ideally suited for its new task. It stands at the foot of some low-lying hills, 21 miles inland from Naples; three hours by road from Rome; close to three aerodromes, three hours flying from Malta, four from Athens and Algiers. And it could absorb this vast army of strategists, diplomats and pen pushers without aggravating the already difficult housing situation of the Italian population.

It had been called the Versailles of Naples, and has everything an 18th-century palace can be expected to contain except comfort. It was built by the Spanish Bourbon dynasty of the Two Sicilies, partly because they were jealous of the magnificence of the French branch of the family and also because they considered their Naples residence too close to the sea to be comfortable in those insecure days. The legend goes that when the architect reported that the job was done, King Ferdinand of the Big Nose asked him: "Would you be able to build a similar palace?" On being assured that he could, the King immediately ordered his eyes to be put out.

It was during the reign of the Big Nose that Nelson and Lady Hamilton (as well as Sir William) were received there; other figures of history connected with Caserta are Maria Theresa of Austria, Napoleon's two puppet kings, a succession of particularly sanguinary monarchs, and Pope Pius IX. With the last Bourbon dethroned in 1860, it became a museum, though Mussolini established his Air Force Academy there between the two world wars. It was never occupied by the Nazis.

Another appointment announced by the President yesterday was that of Mr. A. L. M. Higgins as Undersecretary of the Treasury; the appointment to take effect when the present Undersecretary, Mr. Max Gardner, takes up his new appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain. Associated Press.

YOUTH IN ATOM CONTROL
Washington, Dec. 31. President Harry S. Truman has appointed Mr. Carroll Lewis Wilson, aged 38, as general manager of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

ENCOURAGING
New York, Dec. 30. A Scripps-Howard newspaper editorial today said: reports from Tokyo that General MacArthur has completed the purge of war-seeking elements from Japanese society, are "encouraging as we approach the New Year in the hope that it will be a year of peace." United Press.

SOVIET RUSSIA OUTVOTED Sharp Attack By Gromyko On Atom Control Plan

Dixie Tighe Passes

Tokyo, Dec. 31.
Dixie Tighe, correspondent for the New York Post, died today.

She was stricken last Friday with cerebral hemorrhage and has been in a coma since, at the 49th General Hospital, where she was under the care of General Douglas MacArthur's personal physician.

For the past five years Miss Tighe has been reporting from the world's battlefronts or occupation zones.

Her last assignment before Tokyo, had been China.

She was born in Washington in 1905, daughter of Matt Tighe, Washington correspondent.

She was married to C.V.R. Thompson, author, and American correspondent of the "Daily Express."

They were divorced last October.—Associated Press.

Wide Support For American Scheme

Lake Success, N.Y. Dec. 30.

A Soviet attack on the American plan for control of atomic power was made today immediately the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission assembled for what was regarded as one of its vital sessions.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko declared that Mr. Baruch's proposal to eliminate the use of the veto from an international atomic treaty was contrary to the Charter.

Mr. Gromyko added, however, "in spite of the serious defects of the United States proposals, the Soviet Government has no objections to discussing the plan in detail. The Soviet Government considers it necessary that the above-mentioned and other defects in the American draft be removed to bring it into conformity with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Charter."

"By the decision of the General Assembly on December 14, it was recognized that the Security Council should proceed without delay with formulation of practical measures for general regulation and reduction of armaments."

"By the same decision, the prohibition and elimination of national armaments of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction are recognized as an urgent objective."

"In accordance with this the Atomic Energy Commission must apply the above-mentioned decision of the Assembly as the basis for its work."

"It follows that the Atomic Energy Commission should submit, without delay, to the Security Council its proposals on the prohibition of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction and its proposals on the establishment of an international system of control of atomic energy and other indicated kinds of weapons."

"The United States proposals do not altogether conform with this decision," he added.

No Obscurity

Mr. Gromyko said that the General Assembly's decision, with which the American proposals were in contradiction, left no obscurity as to within which United Nations organ the international control system should be set up.

The American proposals provide for the creation, under a special treaty, of an 'international authority' with broad powers for atomic energy control, said Mr. Gromyko. "However, this authority is not granted real possibilities to exercise these powers."

"On the other hand, the basis of effective activities by the Security Council—bearing the primary responsibility for the

TREASON CHARGE

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.
A jury here has indicted Douglas Chandler and Robert Best, two expatriate American newspapermen on charges of treason, for allegedly acting as "Nazi mouthpieces" over Berlin radio during the war. Conviction would carry a sentence of death by hanging.—Reuter.

maintenance of international peace—are undermined by these proposals, since they provide that the principle of unanimity of the great powers should not be applicable when the Security Council takes its decision on sanctions in cases when it is determined that the treaty is violated."

Mr. Baruch, originator of the United States plan, made no reply to Mr. Gromyko, but confined himself to moving the adoption of his amended report.

Over Again

Mr. Paul Hasluck, of Australia, suggested that Mr. Gromyko's desire for a point by point discussion could be met, but added: "For six months we have worked on these problems and now the Soviet representative apparently wants us to start all over again. The importance of the work does not warrant such dilatory process."

Sir Alexander Cadogan, approving the report, said, on the question of the veto: "I must declare that the British Government attaches the greatest importance to the principle that there must be no veto protection of violations of the Convention."

The provision might have been otherwise worded, but it was now clear that the Soviet Government did not accept the principle itself and that mere verbal changes in the report would not win their approval at this stage.

Disposing of Russia's objection to the establishment of international control within the framework of the United Nations instead of the Security Council, Sir Alexander said: "After all, the greater includes the less and the phrases used in the report cannot deprive the Security Council of any of its powers."

M. Alexandre Parodi, of France, regretted deeply the situation in which the Commission now found itself, where it was apparent that some disagreement still remained.

He declared: "As the French delegation agrees with the substance of the Atomic Energy Commission's report and with the goal which it is desirable to achieve, the French delegation will vote for its adoption."

No Difficulty

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, of China, approving the report, said: "We find no difficulty in accepting limitation of the exercise of the right of the veto."

The Dutch delegate, who supported the report, suggested that it should be voted on in two sections, one consisting of the controversial part referring to the veto and the other of the rest of the report.

After the suggestion by Dr. Oscar Lange (Poland) that the Commission's report might be sent to the Security Council without a formal vote, the Commission adjourned.

When the Commission re-assembled later, the report was voted on and was passed by ten affirmative votes, with two abstentions—Russia and Poland.

The five-point plan contained in the report embodied the United States proposals, and recommended the establishment of atom control by a treaty binding on all United Nations.

It proposed: (1) The treaty should set up an international authority to ensure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. (2) Veto power should have no relation to the authority's work. (3) No Government should have the right to obstruct control or inspection by the use of the veto right or otherwise. (4) The treaty should establish punishment for transgressors.—Reuter.

PICTURES TO CHECK ATOMIC CHEATING

Lake Success, Dec. 30.

The United Nations technical committee on atomic energy today recommended that the United Nations take aerial pictures of every part of the world where atomic materials could be mined or manufactured.

The 12-nation committee detailed programme for preventing the illegal manufacture of atomic weapons also called for ground inspection of all suspected areas and international management of plants handling atomic materials in the late stages of processing.

Dr. S. P. Alexandrov, Soviet representative on the Committee, refused to agree to the aerial survey project. He argued pictures touched "economic and other spheres" more than the problem of detecting clandestine atomic activities. But the rest of the committee agreed that aerial surveys were essential.

The report pointed out that periodical photographing of key areas would reveal important mining operations, construction or alteration to plants and building of rail roads necessary to carry atomic ores. The report said that once fissionable materials are turned into pure nuclear fuel there is no way to prevent them being slipped into atomic weapons "within a few days."

The committee, composed of the technical experts representing the 12 nations on the Atomic Energy Commission, submitted the recommendations to the Atomic Commission today.

Aerial Surveys

The committee recommended that when fissionable materials reached a stage of purity that would allow them to be used in weapons they may be transported only under the direct supervision of agents of the Atomic Authority. The Authority would have its own men to manage plants where there is danger important atomic materials could be stolen.

The committee report said: "It will be necessary for the agency to have the permanent right to conduct periodical aerial surveys to cover areas where uranium and thorium ores are known or likely to be found. Aerial photography provides a record that factual objectives are definite and permanent and can readily discover mining operations."

The report said the exact use being made of facilities discovered from the air could be determined only by inspection from the ground. Therefore, the reason that United Nations agents must have full authority to roam the world, not only to visit factories but to take seismic measurements to detect blasting and to measure at random materials for radio activity.

The agents would analyze ores, weigh materials going into and coming out of each factory and specify machinery so that they could not be diverted quickly to illegal operations.

The report said that while uranium and thorium mines would be under constant watch "all other mines would have to be inspected at appropriate intervals to make sure they did not produce uranium or thorium as by-products."

Big Operation

Each nation would be required to report on its large producers of heat or electricity, large engineering projects, mines and the production and shipment of certain chemicals and scientific equipment.

The committee did not attempt to estimate the cost of the tremendous inspection operation. It conceded United Nations agents inevitably would get involved in matters unconnected with atomic matters. Ordinary industrial facilities would not be inspected unless there are definite grounds for suspicion.

The committee conceded it had no way of preventing a nation from forcibly seizing atomic assets and rushing them into weapons. "Such measures as could be administered by the international control agency could hardly give complete satisfaction from the point of view of safety," the report said.

The committee suggested, however, that the control agency could minimize the danger by seeing that no large stockpiles of nuclear fuels are accumulated and existing plants be mined or otherwise.—United Press.

of the existing stocks of atom bombs and specify the means of determining violations. (5) The treaty should establish punishment for transgressors.—Reuter.

Americans Raise Red Bogey

Washington, Dec. 30.

Republicans were today urged to oppose the admission to America of displaced persons from Europe in case they brought "Communist" ideas with them, in a report by Senator Chapman Revercomb, the leading member of the Senate Judiciary Committee which deals with immigration questions.

The report was presented to the Steering Committee at a planning conference held here four days before the opening of Congress.

It is believed that President Truman will urge the new Congress to ease greatly the present immigration laws so as to relieve the plight of displaced persons.

The report urged Republicans "to take no step to permit the immigration of displaced war refugees at the price of probable economic or political turmoil in our own midst."

It added: "The political aspect of the situation cannot be overlooked. Many of these who seek entrance to this country have little concept of our form of Government. Many of them come from lands where Communism had its first growth and dominates the political thought and philosophy of the people."

"Certainly it would be a tragic blunder to bring into our midst those imbued with Communist lines of thought when one of the most important tasks of this Government today is to combat and eradicate Communism from this country."—Reuter.

The agents would analyze ores, weigh materials going into and coming out of each factory and specify machinery so that they could not be diverted quickly to illegal operations.

The report said that while uranium and thorium mines would be under constant watch "all other mines would have to be inspected at appropriate intervals to make sure they did not produce uranium or thorium as by-products."

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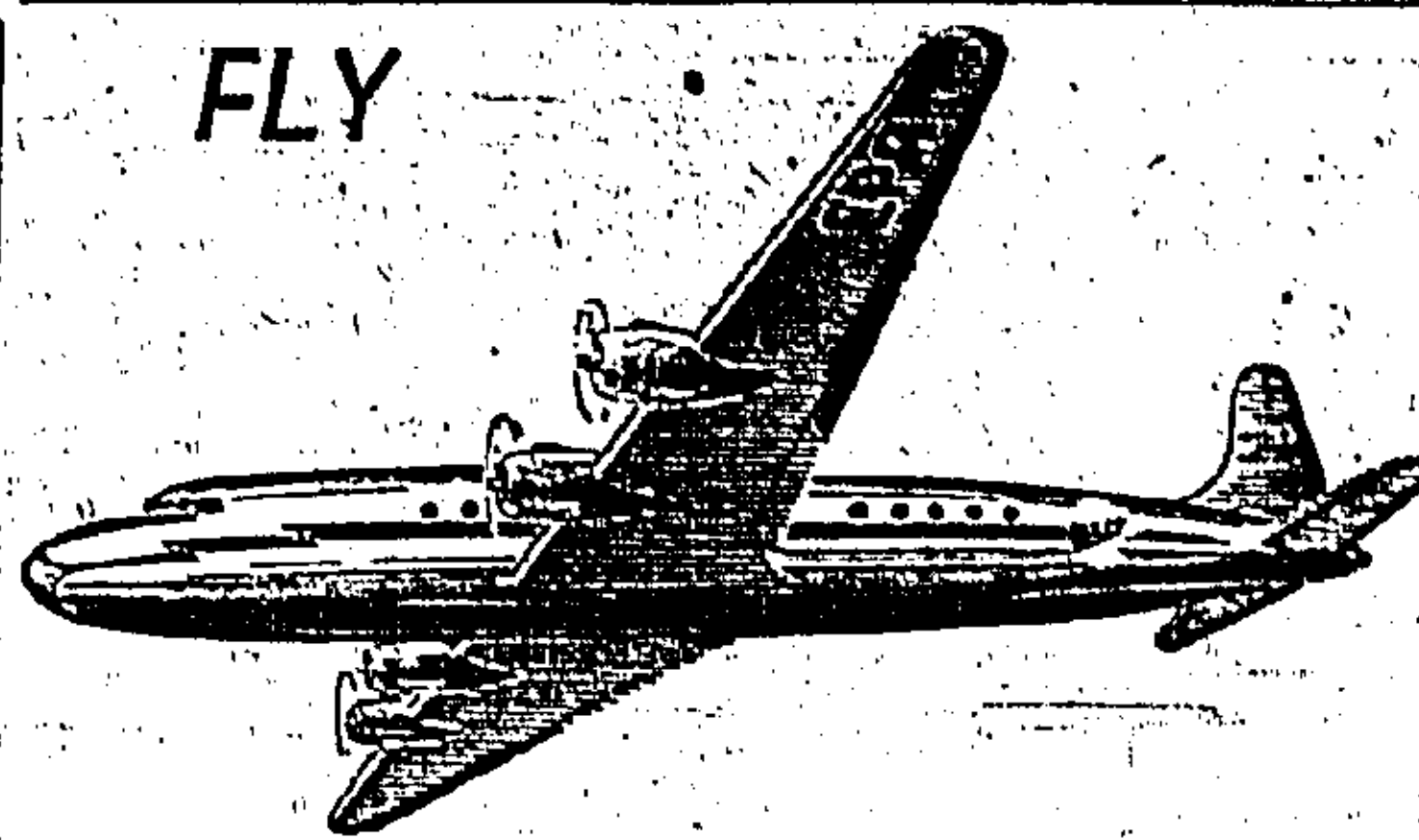
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FRENCH MOVES IN SAAR

Mr. Bevin Seeks Information On Administration Effort To Justify Unilateral Action

Anti-American Parade In Peiping

Peiping, Dec. 31. The American authorities ordered American military personnel and their families off the streets of Peiping yesterday as Yenching University students began marching into the city in a demonstration against the alleged rape of a 20-year-old Chinese girl by a United States Marine. All Marines were confined to compounds. The Chinese authorities sought to dissuade the students from the anti-American demonstration, but no physical resistance was offered. Unrest over the "incident" spread to Shanghai where Chinese University buses paraded the main streets bearing placards saying "Down With America" and "Americans Get Out of China." The Marine Corps announced that two Marines allegedly involved in the incident are being held and that one had admitted relations with the girl on a professional basis. Associated Press.

London, Dec. 30. The Allied Control Council in Finland announces that Helsinki Airport, hitherto occupied by the Russians, has been returned to the control of the Finnish Government. Reuter.

London, Dec. 30. Britain has asked the French Government for details of the actual administrative decrees under which the Saar territory will be controlled, following the creation of a customs barrier between the Saar and the rest of Germany, it was learned on good authority tonight.

The position is that though Mr. Ernest Bevin was informed of the general scope of the intended French action in New York earlier this month, the texts of the administrative measures, which have now been brought into effect, are not yet in the possession of the Foreign Office.

Meanwhile, the Paris evening paper, Le Monde, which often reflects the views of the French Foreign Office, tonight defended the French action in establishing the customs barrier by saying that France was not the only country to adopt "unilateral" measures in Germany. It also said that the Saar question would not be a main obstacle to agreement between the Allies at the coming meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

According to the Hamburg Radio, the French military authorities today announced further restrictions on journeys to the Saar. In future, no German may cross the new border without a special passport and not more than 100 marks may be taken across the border. Until further notice postal parcels will not be forwarded to the Saar, it was added. Reuter.

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Alliance "Unknown"

London, Dec. 31. A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that "there is no knowledge in London" of a projected Anglo-American alliance for military and economic co-operation in the event either of the countries should be attacked.

The Foreign Office declined further comment on the report published by the Paris newspaper, "Aurore" that an alliance has been perfected and that it will be signed in Washington on March 15.

The spokesman said that the most recent authentic utterance on the subject was by the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, who said in Parliament on December 11 that his Government "has made it clear that it would welcome an alliance for the preservation of peace with all countries." Associated Press.

KIDNAPPED

Jerusalem, Dec. 31. Jewish extremists believed to be members of the Stern gang yesterday kidnapped Moshe Sandia, 20-year-old Oriental Jew. The kidnappers informed Sandia's parents that their son would be tried by the Stern gang's "secret court" on a charge of being an informer for the British police and military authorities. Associated Press.

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"SWARTHMORE VICTORY"	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	San Francisco & Los Angeles
"GREAT REPUBLIC"	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	ditto
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s.s. "PANAY"	4th. Jan.	Davao via Manila
m.v. "BENGAL"	16th. Jan.	S. Francisco via Manila
s.s. "LUZON"	18th. Jan.	Manila
m.v. "BALI"	20th. Jan.	New York via Manila

DEPARTURES

VESSEL	DATE	SAILING FOR
s.s. "PANAY"	8th. Jan.	Manila, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao
s.s. "LUZON"	22nd. Jan.	Manila
m.v. "BALI"	22nd. Jan.	New York via Honolulu

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"HUPEH"	Shanghai & Tientsin 4 p.m. 3rd Jan.
"SIAMANG"	Swatow 2 p.m. 5th Jan.
"SHANGHAI"	Shanghai, 4 p.m. 6th Jan.
"NINGHAI"	Saigon & Singapore, 4 p.m. 10th Jan.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FUKIEN"	Java & Singapore 3rd Jan.
"NINGHAI"	Shanghai 8th Jan.

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"MENELAUS"	mid Jan. do
"PRIAM"	3rd week Jan. do
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"YOCHOW"	2nd week Jan. Sydney, Melbourne.

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S.S. "BENLEDI"	Mid Jan.
S.S. "TREWOLAS"	(Ben Line Berth) 7th Jan.

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Important Oil Deals In The Middle East

(By Sydney Gampell, Reuters Financial Editor)

London Stock Market

London, Dec. 30.

In view of the further stressing of the gravity of the fuel situation by weekend reports that a Cabinet meeting is to be called to discuss the position, the quietness of today's markets is scarcely surprising.

Additional factors hampering business can be found in the clearing of positions prior to the start of a new year and the fact that today is the last of the present account.

What effort is being expended is being concentrated on issues where interests lie beyond the bounds of domestic affairs.

In the oil market Anglo-Iranian have moved up to the accompaniment of heavy buying, which is only being restricted by the acute shortage of shares—the movement being a further response to last week's Anglo-American marketing agreement.

Burma Oil have moved higher in unison by reason of this company's 25,000,000 holding in Anglo-Iranian.

The pendulum of speculative interest is again swinging back to South African gold mines, encouraged by the belief that the proposed new Basal Reef issue is near at hand.

Industrials were steady despite the absence of public interest, pending a clearer picture of the fuel crisis.

Final dealings saw some institutional support for British Government short-dated issues and further buying of Japanese bonds, inspired by favourable weekend press reviews.

Ten shares were dull in the absence of local and Indian interest.—Reuter.

New York Stocks

New York, Dec. 31.

Chain stock quotations (Incomplete due to radio interference):
Dow Jones Industrial Average 227.8, Borden Co. 15 1/2, Canadian Pacific 12 1/2, I. Case 35 1/2, Chrysler 9 1/2, Colgate 65 1/2, Commercial Solvents 22 1/2, Corn Products 14 1/2, DuPont 18 1/2, Electric Light & Power 18, General Motors 14 1/2, Southern Railway 45 1/2, Standard Brands 35 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 57, Standard Oil of Ind. 51, Union Carbide 65 1/2, U.S. Rubber 13 1/2, U.S. Steel 71 1/2, Washington Post 23 1/2, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 67 1/2, Greyhound 30 1/2, General Electric 34 1/2, General Motors 5 1/2, Goodrich 64, Goodyear 56, International Harvester 21 1/2, International Paper 25, International Tel. & Tel. 17 1/2, Johns-Manville 12 1/2, Kennecott Copper 61 1/2, Montgomery Ward 60 1/2, National Distillers 22 1/2, National Lead 34 1/2, New York Central 18, Packard Motors 6 1/2, Pan American Airways 12, Pennsylvania RR 25 1/2, Radio Corporation 9 1/2, Real Silk 16 1/2, Republic Steel 27 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 41, Schenley 56, Sears Roebuck 58 1/2, Shell Oil 30 1/2.—Associated Press.

The great Middle Eastern oil deals are primarily commercial arrangements between Jersey Standard and Socony-Vacuum on one hand, which have more money, markets and refining and distributing facilities than Middle Eastern oil concerns, and (separately) the Anglo-Iranian and Arabian-American, on the other hand, which have more Middle Eastern oil than money, in the coming oil pool, while America's and Russia's oil and the world's coal are diminishing.

Latin-America's oil is expanding but so are its costs; both Latin-America and the Far East will expand further but it seems certain to be much smaller than the Middle East. The present production and known reserves in the Middle East are far below the United States but the relationship of untapped reserves is the other way round.

The immediate markets are Britain, Europe and to a lesser extent the Far East, pipelined Arabian oil might be saleable in Britain at about half the present world price. But before very long the Jersey Standard and Socony-Vacuum will doubtless contemplate supplying Middle Eastern oil not merely to their eastern hemisphere market but to their much bigger market in the United States.

A petroleum adviser of the United States Department of State has forecast that the United States formerly the world's biggest oil exporter, will need three million barrels of oil imports daily by 1965—say 150 million tons annually.

Nowhere except the Middle East is likely able to supply that colossal quantity. British oil experts do not deride this United States requirement and still more the breath-taking possibility that the Middle East may supply them, though they exceed the Middle-East's present output.

War-time depletion of all minerals in the United States has been very real and the historical change of the United States from an exporter to an importer of primary products is likely to be one of the biggest things of our time.

The British Government's majority shareholding in the Anglo-Iranian is only one of the many political implications. These deals plant the United States more firmly than ever before in the Middle East and must insure Anglo-American collaboration in Iran.—Reuter.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN INDIA

Coimbatore, Madras, Dec. 30.

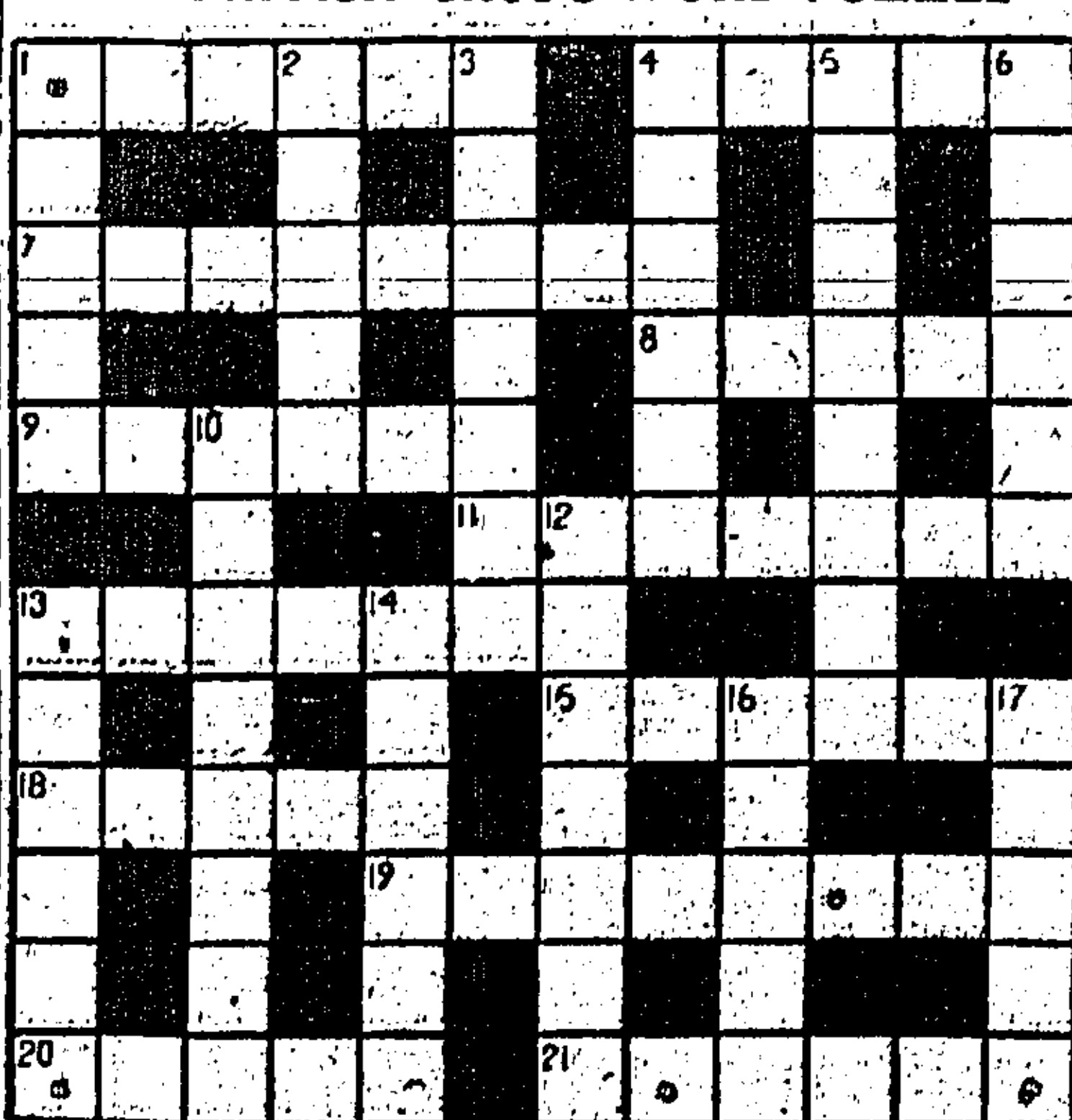
Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister in the Indian Interim Government, has disclosed that the Government of India is considering laying down "uniform policy" for the distribution of bonuses to industrial workers throughout India.

He told a meeting of workers that the Interim Government's policy was that "no industry has the right to survive if it cannot pay a living wage to its workers."—Reuter.

EXCHANGES

Closing foreign exchanges (Britain in dollars and the others in cents):
Canada 94.9 1/2, Britain 200 1/2, France 94.4 1/2, Sweden 27.34, Switzerland 23.16, Argentina 24.50, Brazil 5.50, Mexico 20.63.—Associated Press.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across
1. Upriser.
4. Golf strokes.
7. Courtious and gay.
9. Bury.
12. Nordic count-try.
13. Set of steps.
14. Moral.
15. Powerful.
16. Irritable.
17. Approaching.
18. Energy.
19. Set of steps.
20. Moral.
21. Moral.
22. Moral.
23. Moral.
24. Moral.
25. Moral.
26. Moral.
27. Moral.
28. Moral.
29. Moral.
30. Moral.

Clues Down
1. Car trips.
2. Naughty.
3. Tool bag.
4. Ecclesiastical.
5. Greeting.
6. Dock like.
7. Car trips.
8. Naughty.
9. Tool bag.
10. Mind.
11. Ecclesiastical.
12. Emblemat.
13. Baby's toy.
14. Plan.
15. Greeting.
16. Fertil.
17. Jungle beast.
18. Civic.
19. Lash.
20. Torrid.
21. Hatred.
22. Titular.
23. Tendril.
24. Omis.
25. Pebble.
26. Deny.
27. Psyche.
28. Eagles.
29. Cause.
30. Exira.
31. Yield.
32. Oboe.

London, Dec. 30.

United States aid to China since Pearl Harbour has mounted to well over \$2,000,000,000 but not even experts in surplus property and Chinese currency are able to figure the exact total.

Government authorities were unable to stretch the figures to the \$3,600,000,000 total which Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist leader, said recently the United States had turned over to the Nationalist Government.

Aside from lend lease, loans and surplus property transfers there is \$500,000,000 American Government credit which has been earmarked for China but has not yet been touched.

President Truman suggested last week that whether this amount is actually made available would depend upon the future course of events in China. Associated Press.

B.B.C. Men Marooned

Penzance, Cornwall, Dec. 30.

Two British Broadcasting Corporation men in a rock lighthouse near the Scilly Isles may have to remain there well into the New Year unless the seas abate considerably.

They are Edward Ward, a commentator, and Charles Coombes, an engineer and they have been in the lighthouse since December 21, when they went there to make a Christmas Day broadcast.

Bert Jenkin, for 26 years a relief contractor for the lighthouse, is waiting to take the men off. He said today there were no prospects of getting to the lighthouse. The general opinion of the Cornish fishermen is that such conditions may last well into next month, and it is now feared the food supplies in the lighthouse are running low.—Reuter.

COAL SHORTAGE

Manchester, Dec. 30.

A call for a national reduction of fuel consumption and a warning that some cotton mills and other factories in the North-west of England will be bound to close were issued by the North-western Regional Board of Industry here today.

Mr. George Gibson, the Board's chairman, said that with the serious overall shortage of coal supplies, the position could be remedied only by a general reduction of consumption, imposed nationally by such a method as to cause the least injury to the industrial economy of the nation.—Reuter.

SABOTAGE

Gibraltar, Dec. 30.

The Spanish authorities are carrying out a detailed enquiry into the Madrid-Algeiras train crash about a fortnight ago, in which sabotage is suspected, it was learned here today from reliable sources from Madrid.

Eighteen people were killed and 80 injured when the train crashed into goods wagons being shunted near Alcazar de San Juan, 105 miles from Madrid.—Reuter.

TRADE PACT

Stockholm, Dec. 30.

A commercial agreement for 1947 between Sweden and the Economic Union of Belgium, Luxembourg, was signed in Stockholm today. The agreement will be provisionally in operation from January 1, 1947, and definitely after Parliament's approval.—Reuter.

JAVA - CHINA - JAPAN L.N.V.

King's Building, Connaught Road, Tel: Shipping Dept. 28016, Passage Dept. 28017.

Chinese Agents, Connaught Road, C. No. 32, Tel. 25133.

Ship from Sailing for
M.S. "TITJALENGKA" Java 2nd Jan. Amoy/Shanghai 6th Jan.

Ship from Sailing for
M.S. "TUISADANE" Java 31st January Amoy/Shanghai

Ship from Sailing for
M.S. "VAN HEUTZ" Java 2nd Jan. Amoy/Shanghai 6th Jan.

Ship from Sailing for
M.S. "RUYS" Java 2nd Jan. Amoy/Shanghai 6th Jan.

Ship from Sailing for
M.S. "DERWENT HALL" New York and Shanghai on or about 8th Jan. Philippines, Straits, Colombo, & New York 10th Jan.

Ship from Sailing for
M.S. "PHILAE" Shanghai 7th Jan. 17. Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Alexandria/Rotterdam/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo 9th Jan. 1947.

Ship from Sailing for
M.S. "HELLENIC" Rotterdam/Antwerp/Amoy/Shanghai 10th Jan. 1947. Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Alexandria/Rotterdam/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo 22nd Jan. 1947.

Ship from Sailing for
M.S. "GAASTERKERK" Rotterdam/Antwerp/Amoy/Shanghai 10th Jan. 1947. Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Alexandria/Rotterdam/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo 22nd Jan. 1947.

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AMERICAN AID TO CHINA

Washington, Dec. 31.

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Aside from lend lease, loans and surplus property transfers there is \$500,000,000 American Government credit which has been earmarked for China but has not yet been touched.

President Truman suggested last week that whether this amount is actually made available would depend upon the future course of events in China. Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

On Wednesday, 1st January 1947 the General Post Office and Kowloon C.P.O. will be open from 8.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. for Sale of Stamps only.

There will be no delivery of Ordinary correspondence at 10.45 a.m. and no collection from the Pillar-Boxes.

The Money Order Office and the other Branch Post Offices will be entirely closed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1947
Airmail for Saigon, Rangoon, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Delhi, Cairo, and Great Britain Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 4.30 p.m. 21/12 (Ord.) 2.30 a.m. 1/1. G.P.O. (Reg.) 5 p.m. 31/12 (Ord.) 10 a.m. 1/1.

Airmail for Canton and Chungking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 31/12 (Ord.) 10 a.m. 1/1.
Swatow and Bangkok (Kwong Sang) 10 a.m.

Konamoon (Fook Hing) 10 a.m.
Canton (Faihan) 10 a.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 2
Airmail for Manila P.I. (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 4.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Hijikon) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow (Haisang) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Frem. Mores) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Foochow (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow & Peking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Lightning) (Far. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3
Airmail for Manila P.I. (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 4.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Hijikon) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow (Haisang) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Frem. Mores) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Foochow (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow & Peking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Lightning) (Far. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4
Airmail for Manila P.I. (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 4.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Hijikon) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow (Haisang) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Frem. Mores) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Foochow (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow & Peking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Lightning) (Far. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 5
Airmail for Manila P.I. (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 4.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Hijikon) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow (Haisang) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Frem. Mores) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Foochow (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow & Peking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Lightning) (Far. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 5 p.m.

MONDAY, JAN. 6
Airmail for Manila P.I. (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 4.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Hijikon) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow (Haisang) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Frem. Mores) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Foochow (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow & Peking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Lightning) (Far. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7
Airmail for Manila P.I. (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 4.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Hijikon) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow (Haisang) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Frem. Mores) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Foochow (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow & Peking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Lightning) (Far. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8
Airmail for Manila P.I. (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 4.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Hijikon) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow (Haisang) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Frem. Mores) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Foochow (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow & Peking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Lightning) (Far. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9
Airmail for Manila P.I. (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 4.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Hijikon) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow (Haisang) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Frem. Mores) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Foochow (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow & Peking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Lightning) (Far. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10
Airmail for Manila P.I. (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 4.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Saigon (Hijikon) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow (Haisang) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Frem. Mores) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Foochow (G.N.A.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow & Peking (C.A.T.C.) (Reg.) 5 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy (Amoy) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sal) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Lightning) (Far. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m.

7. D'Agular St. H.K.
9. Middle Rd. Kow.
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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1947.

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INTERPORT TRIAL THIS AFTERNOON

The first Interport soccer trial in connection with the games against Shanghai during the Chinese New Year holidays will be held on Club ground this afternoon at 3.30 p.m.

Of the players chosen for today's games a number had to "cry" off for various reasons. Lee Wai-tong is still suffering from the effect of a knee injury received during the local international game and Fung King-cheung has injured a thigh muscle and will be an absentee.

Soccer Programme

The following is the soccer programme for the week ending January 5, 1947:

SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1947

FIRST DIVISION

King Tao v. R.A.F.

(Club, 4 p.m.)

Referee: R. M. Omar.

Line-up: King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang.

Referee: R. M. Omar.

Line-up: King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang.

Referee: R. M. Omar.

Line-up: King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang.

Referee: R. M. Omar.

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Line-up: King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang.

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Referee: R. M. Omar.

Line-up: King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang; King Tao: Jones and Tsang.

PRESENTATION TO POWELL

Powell of 42 Commando, who is ranked as the best soccer goalkeeper in the Colony, was yesterday presented with a fountain pen by the Commissioner of Police for his part in the arrest of the kidnappers of a ten merchant some time ago.

DAVIS CUP PROFITS

Melbourne, Dec. 30. The Australian Lawn Tennis Association estimate that they made a profit of £20,000 from the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup here.

Official takings for the three days were £50,000.—Reuter.

HOME RUGGER

London, Dec. 30. Results of rugby union games played in Britain today were: London Scottish 22 Old Merchiston 11.

Rosslyn Park 25 Fettesians 10.—Reuter.

ARMY HOCKEY

A hockey match will be played between a mixed Officers team and a mixed Other Ranks team at 11 a.m. today at the Murray Barracks Hockey Ground, to celebrate the New Year.

Congress Leaders Come To Agreement

London, Dec. 30. Pandit Nehru and other Congress leaders conferring with Mahatma Gandhi at Srirampur, East Bengal, have reached a decision on the British Government's statement of December 6—dealing with the vital question now dividing the Moslem League and Congress of the grouping of provinces for the purpose of forming provincial governments, according to New Delhi Radio.

This formula will be embodied in a resolution to be placed before the All-India Congress Committee on Sunday. The Moslems maintain that the grouping of provinces as laid down in the British plan for an independent India is compulsory, a view hitherto rejected by Congress.

The Working Committee of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation is to meet to consider the political situation on January 16 and 17.

Reports from Srirampur quoting circles close to Mahatma Gandhi predict that the Congress Party will accept the recent British Government's statement.

Nevertheless, Mr. Nehru and other Congress Party leaders, who returned to Calcutta by air today, gave no indication of their talks with Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Nehru stated that he could not divulge what advice Mr. Gandhi had given.

Mr. Nehru said: "The Constituent Assembly will carry on unless there is any mishap, which I hope will not happen." He said that the stone which struck him in the face while addressing a wayside meeting was not aimed at him.

Mr. Nehru said Mr. Gandhi was not in his usual good health and seemed weaker.

MacA Gets New Title

Tokyo, Dec. 31. General MacArthur today announced that a change in the organization of the Central Headquarters of the United States Armed Forces in the Pacific will be made on Jan. 1 as a result of President Truman's action whereby MacArthur will be designated Commander-in-Chief of the Far East.

The new Far East Command will consist of ground, sea and air forces in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Ryukyus, Marianas, Bonins and Volcano Islands.

The announcement said the reorganization does not affect the GHQ of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and no changes are contemplated of the ground forces of occupation in Japan and Korea under Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger and Lieutenant General John R. Hodge.

The principal changes are detachment from MacArthur's Command of the Army Forces in Hawaii and the addition of the naval forces in Japan, the Philippines, Okinawa and Guam.

The naval forces will be organized as the United States under the Command of Vice-Admiral R.M. Griffin with headquarters in Tokyo.

The air forces will remain under Lieutenant General Ennis C. Whitehead and will be known as FEAF (Far East Air Forces) replacing PACUSA (Pacific Air Command).

United States forces in the Marianas, Bonins and Volcano Islands will be designated the Marianas-Bonins Command—MARBO—under Major General F. H. Grewald, Commander of the 20th Air Force in Guam. Army Forces Western Pacific has been changed to the Philippines-Ryukyus Command.

Major General Paul J. Mueller, Chief of Staff for SCRAP, has been designated Chief of Staff, Far East Command, with Major General E.M. Almond as the deputy Chief of Staff.—United Press.

New Arab Union In The Wind

Amman, Transjordan, Dec. 31. Prince Feisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, arrived here today for a series of talks with King Abdullah of Transjordan which some political circles said "may go a long way towards paving the way for a union of all Arab states."

Diplomatic circles said Feisal—son of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia—and Abdullah will discuss Turkey's position in regard to the Arab countries, oil developments and recurrent border incidents between Saudi Arabia and Transjordan.

Before arriving here, Feisal told newsmen at Cairo that in his recent talks with President Truman the President promised to reconsider the Palestine problem.

Explaining that Truman's support of the Zionist cause was based on his belief the Jews "are persecuted and unjustly treated," Feisal said Truman "desires that peace in the Middle East be maintained."

"I explained to him that his present policy does not maintain peace in the Middle East but has the opposite effect and that it may cause disturbances all over the Middle East."

Asked whether President Truman had changed his attitude, Feisal said "I cannot say, but President Truman promised to reconsider the matter."—Associated Press.

STATEMENT ON INDO-CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

speech as reported by the French News Agency, "in its full measure the crime whose responsibility the Government of Hanoi (Viet Nam) must assume before the civilized world and before history."

"The French people will know how to punish those responsible," he said.—Associated Press.

French Dead

Saigon, Dec. 30.

French Headquarters today reported that 150 European civilians have been killed in Hanoi and 150 are missing since the Viet Nam fighting began.

Viet Nam artillery spotters have found a range in the centre of Hanoi and are hammering on that point. The French have retaken the Hanoi administration offices and have partially restored the city's electric and water supplies.

Viet Nam forces managed to reinforce their positions around Hue and Tourane. In Cochinchina, terrorism is reported at Baclieu, Baria, Cantho, Giadinh and Gocong.—United Press.

Violent Attacks

Paris, Dec. 31.

Viet Nam Nationalist troops yesterday mounted severe attacks against the French position at Nam Dinh, controlling the mouth of the Red River, southeast of Hanoi, the French General Staff reports.

The attacks were described as "incessant" and "very violent." Nationalist forces poured streams of mortar fire against French fortifications guarding the garrison.

At Pont des Rapides, five miles northeast of Hanoi, French troops held fast against the Viet Nam forces, which attempted to pass through French lines, the communiqué said.—Associated Press.

Press Criticism

Paris, Dec. 31.

The leftwing Paris press this morning demanded that France resume negotiations with the Viet Nam "Government" in Indo-China and bitterly attacked the French Colonial Minister, M. Marius Moutet, who is now on a mission of investigation.

The official Communist newspaper, Humanité, said: "Marius Moutet had no sooner disembarked at Saigon than he declared that he was disillusioned. Apparently a few hours sufficed to make him see and understand everything. He said to press representatives that his mission was to end hostilities, incidents and armed operations and hostile policies." But as soon as he arrived he said the situation was "very different." We asked why he has engaged in pleasure tours of Cambodia, losing in heavy losses to phantom officials and decorative princes, valuable time, which could have been more usefully devoted to negotiations.

Gurion For London

London, Dec. 30.

Dr. David Ben-Gurion, the chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, will come to London on Wednesday to make contact with members of the British Government, an official of the Agency said at a press conference this morning.

He will see whether conditions can be found in which the Zionist General Council would permit the attendance of Jewish delegates at next month's Palestine conference—prohibited by the recent "Balfour" conference—under the present circumstances.—Reuter.

The Bomb's Effect On Concrete

Chicago, Dec. 31.

American geologists today heard a scientific report on the damage which atom bombs can do to granite blocks as large as 80 cubic feet.

Dr. Allen C. Tester of Iowa, a geologist who surveyed masonry materials in Hiroshima last June, told the 59th annual meeting of the Geographical Society of America that granite within a half mile of the blast center could be crumbled by hand. Smaller blocks of building stone were reduced to dust by the blast.

Tester said masonry pieces showed effects similar to those caused by hundreds of years of natural weathering.

He said the damage was caused mainly by stresses of extreme concussion and very little damage by radioactivity and fire.—Associated Press.

RADIO STATION BURNED OUT

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Dec. 31.

The United States Army Station Corps "Repeater" station at Howley, near Grand Lake, Newfoundland, was destroyed by fire on Christmas eve, a delayed report reaching here today disclosed.

The damage was estimated at \$500,000.

The establishment was one of Newfoundland's principal radio monitoring and relay stations. It was also a weather station for air lines between Canada and Gander airport, Newfoundland.

RADIO

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1947.

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m. 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9 to 11 p.m. also on 952 megacycles.

H.K.T. 12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

1.30 p.m.—Variety.

1.30 p.m.—Weather Report and Announcements.

1.30 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.30 p.m.—"Bonnie Scotland"—Scottish Song and Music.

1.30 p.m.—"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree"—Variation and Fugue on an old English Tune.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

2.30 p.m.—Variety.

2.30 p.m.—Commentary on the Test Match.

2.30 p.m.—Variety (Cont'd).

2.30 p.m.—London Relay: News.

2.30 p.m.—"We Sing 'For You'—Eva Turner (Soprano) and Heddie Nash (Tenor).

2.30 p.m.—Studio: "I Bring You Music"—Classical Request Programme, arranged by Lynn Fraser.

2.30 p.m.—"With Love and Goodness"—London Relay: News.

2.30 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

2.30 p.m.—London Relay: "A Talk—Think of These Things."

2.30 p.m.—Close Down.

2.30 p.m.—London: "Transcription Service: 'Mystery and Imagination'—No. 4, 'The Church by the Sea'."

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Xmas Regatta At Yacht Club